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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-468
H.R. 10589

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Index and Summary of H. R. 10589

Feb. 7, 1958 House Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10589. Print of bill and House Report No. 1332.

House began debate.

March 28, 1958 House committee issued supplemental report. Print of House Report No. 1332, Part II.

March 31, 1958 House continued debate.

April 1, 1958 House passed H. R. 10589 with amendments, and bill was referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

May 28, 1958 Senate subcommittee ordered H. R. 10589 reported.

June 5, 1958 Senate committee reported H. R. 10589 with amendments. Print of bill and Senate Report 1655.

June 9, 1958 Senate passed H. R. 10589 as reported and conferees were appointed. Print of bill with Senate amendments numbered.

June 17, 1958 House concurred in certain Senate amendments and disagreed to others. Senate receded from amendments in disagreement.

June 25, 1958 Approved: Public Law 85-468.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-468

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1959. Includes appropriations for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, National Security Council, Office of Defense Mobilization, President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, Emergency Fund for the President (National Defense), and Subversive Activities Control Board.

Includes general provisions for departments and agencies, during the fiscal year 1958, as follows:

Limits the amount which may be paid for a passenger vehicle, (exclusive of buses and ambulances) to \$1,500, except station wagons the maximum of which is \$1,950. Requires employees to be U. S. citizens, with certain exceptions. Makes appropriations available for living quarters allowances for employees stationed in foreign countries. Prohibits payments to employees whose nominations the Senate has rejected. Limits the price which may be paid for the U. S. Code to \$4 per volume, and limits the Lifetime Federal Digest to \$4.25 per volume. In the case of certain corporations, makes appropriations available for certain purposes, such as rent in D. C. Prohibits corporations from constructing office buildings in certain cases. Makes Budget Circular A-45 (regarding rental of housing) controlling over all activities, but permits the circular to be changed with the approval of the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations; requires the Budget Bureau to report to Congress on this matter by Jan. 31, 1959; and provides that no officer or employee shall be required to occupy Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned determines that necessary service cannot be performed otherwise. Permits foreign credits to be used only when reimbursement is made to the Treasury Department.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 11, 1958
For actions of February 10, 1958
85th-2d, No. 21

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 7.

HOUSE Feb 7, 1958

1. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Feb. 7, during adjournment), without amendment this bill, H. R. 10589 (H. Rept. 1332). (p. 1737) The House began debate on the bill. (pp. 1707-19) The bill includes funds for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, National Security Council, Office of Defense Mobilization, President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, Emergency Fund for the President (National Defense), Commission on Government Security, and Subversive Activities Control Board.

The bill includes general provisions for departments and agencies, during the fiscal year 1959, as follows:

Limits the amount which may be paid for a passenger vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances) to \$1,500, except station wagons the maximum of which is \$1,950. Requires employees to be U. S. citizens, with certain exceptions. Makes appropriations available for living quarters allowances for employees stationed in foreign countries. Prohibits payments to employees whose nominations the Senate has rejected. Limits the price which may be paid for the U. S. Code to \$4 per volume, and limits the Lifetime Federal Digest to \$4.25 per volume. In the case of certain corporations, makes appropriations available

for certain purposes, such as rent in D. C. Prohibits corporations from constructing office buildings in certain cases. Makes Budget Circular A-45 (regarding rental of housing) controlling over all activities, but permits the circular to be changed with the approval of the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations; requires the Budget Bureau to report to Congress on this matter by Jan. 31, 1959; and provides that no officer or employee shall be required to occupy Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned determines that necessary service cannot be performed otherwise. Permits foreign credits to be used only when reimbursement is made to the Treasury Department. Permits appropriations to be apportioned on a deficiency basis to permit payment of wage increases granted to wage-board employees.

The committee report includes the following statement:

"The amounts appropriated to the Office of Defense Mobilization in the past have been supplemented by amounts carried in other appropriation measures, required in other Departments and agencies of Government solely or principally to carry out mobilization functions delegated to such other agencies by the Director of Defense Mobilization. For the fiscal year 1959, these amounts consist of an identifiable \$5.1 million, and some part of an additional \$1.9 million. Further, the Committee has been informally assured that additional time and manpower is being spent on such delegated functions under circumstances such that it is not in any one case sufficient to merit separate accounting. Thus the total annual cost of administering defense mobilization activities is, in fact, unknown. The Committee suggests that the Office of Defense Mobilization prepare a budget estimate for the next fiscal year which will reflect the true cost of the functions and activities under its general direction. This same method should be used for financing civil defense activities which, at present, are also scattered among the several Departments and agencies."

"...In order that the operating programs may be brought more directly under annual Congressional action, the Committee is recommending language which will eliminate, as of June 30, 1959, the unobligated balance of the Defense Production Act Revolving Fund. It is not intended that such action put an end to the various programs at that time, but rather that such as may be essential be financed through the normal appropriation process beginning with the fiscal year 1960."

2. DISASTER LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 2920, to provide for small-business disaster loans in areas affected by excessive rainfall. (p. 1704) This bill had been reported without amendment earlier by the Banking and Currency Committee (H. Rept. 1333). (p. 1737) The measure will now be sent to the President.
3. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5005, to suspend for 2 years the duty on crude chicory (H. Rept. 1339). p. 1737 Rep. Bailey criticized the President's message requesting renewal of the Trade Agreements Act for a 5-year period, and inserted a letter critical of Japanese imports of cotton cloth. pp. 1732-33
4. CROP INSURANCE. Both Houses received the annual report of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. pp. 1636, 1736
5. RECLAMATION. Both Houses received from Interior a letter stating that an adequate soil survey and land classification had been completed for certain lands of the Courtland unit, Bostwick division, Mo. River Basin project, Kan. pp. 1636, 1736
6. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Feb. 13. p. 1736

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

FEBRUARY 7, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10589]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The estimates considered by the Committee are contained in the Budget for 1959 on pages 63–68, 76, 77, 116, 117, 129, 155 and 184. In addition to the appropriation estimates, the Committee considered general provisions of a governmentwide character presented on pages 67 and 68 of the Budget.

Appropriations recommended in the bill total \$14,808,870, a decrease of \$256,000, in the estimates. The amounts recommended are a net total of \$1,201,500 below the appropriations for 1958. In addition, the bill includes language rescinding the unobligated balance in the Revolving Fund, Defense Production Act, as of June 30, 1959. The balance then available is presently estimated at \$59,499,000. A tabulation of the items included in the accompanying bill appears at the end of this report.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SPECIAL PROJECTS

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

The bill includes the amounts of the estimates for these items, \$150,000, \$2,051,970, \$1,500,000, and \$415,400, respectively. The recommendations are in excess of the current year appropriations by the amounts of \$125,000 for Special Projects, and \$15,000 for the Executive Mansion and Grounds.

In connection with other items within the Executive Office, the amounts recommended are the same as the budget estimates except as discussed below, and are shown in the table appearing on page 6.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Under very broad statutory authority, this agency has operated a number of programs designed to assure continuity of government in the event of armed attack, to assure the availability of physical materials of strategic and critical importance to the economy and to generally plan mobilization operations for the Nation. Of the programs so operated, the certifying of rapid tax amortization terminates by law, and the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials is virtually complete. In fact, the recent report of the Special Stockpile Advisory Committee says:

The supply expansion programs initiated during the Korean War and the stockpiles accumulated by the Government virtually eliminate the threat of raw material shortages of the type that impeded past defense mobilization efforts. The \$7,350,000,000 worth of strategic and critical materials in Government inventories, plus production in the United States and readily accessible foreign areas, with a few relatively minor exceptions could easily support an expanded defense industry for several war years.

As to lending programs instituted under the general authorities of the Defense Production Act, the Secretary of the Treasury has stated to the Committee that in his Department there has been comparatively little recent new loan activity.

In spite of the fine record of accomplishment toward the many difficult objectives, the Office now seeks increased appropriations. A budget estimate of \$2,420,000 was presented, an increase of \$206,000 over the current year appropriation. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,214,000, a reduction to the current year appropriation.

The funds recommended in the accompanying bill tell only a portion of the story. The amounts appropriated to the Office of Defense Mobilization in the past have been supplemented by amounts carried in other appropriation measures, required in other Departments and agencies of Government solely or principally to carry out mobilization functions delegated to such other agencies by the Director of Defense Mobilization. For the fiscal year 1959, these amounts consist of an identifiable \$5.1 million, and some part of an additional \$1.9 million. Further, the Committee has been informally assured that additional time and manpower is being spent on such delegated functions under circumstances such that it is not in any one case sufficient to merit separate accounting. Thus the total annual cost of administering defense mobilization activities is, in fact, unknown. The Committee suggests that the Office of Defense Mobilization prepare a budget estimate for the next fiscal year which will reflect the true cost of the functions and activities under its general direction. This same method should be used for financing civil defense activities which, at present, are also scattered among the several Departments and agencies.

In connection with this suggestion for financing the defense mobilization functions, such a unified presentation to the Congress by means of the request for appropriations, would assist in meeting one of the objectives of the Special Stockpile Advisory Committee, namely, "that the public be informed to the greatest extent consistent with national security, of details of the stockpile programs * * *."

REVOLVING FUND, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

As has been noted previously, many of the basic programs of the Office of Defense Mobilization are virtually complete, but the very nearly "open-end" financial authority originally granted remains available to the extent of approximately one-half billion dollars.

These funds, under the control of the Office of Defense Mobilization, appear to have been managed in a somewhat cavalier fashion. Indeed, there seems to be little relation, on occasion, between basic program and end operations. It was developed during the hearing that, for example, although tungsten is in supply well in excess of stockpile needs, funds provided by ODM from the Revolving Fund Defense Production Act, are still being used to finance exploration for additional supply.

In order that the operating programs may be brought more directly under annual Congressional action, the Committee is recommending language which will eliminate, as of June 30, 1959, the unobligated balance of the Defense Production Act Revolving Fund. It is not intended that such action put an end to the various programs at that time, but rather that such as may be essential be financed through the normal appropriation process beginning with the fiscal year 1960.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$1,000,000, the same amount as appropriated for the fiscal year 1958 and estimated for the fiscal year 1959.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The bill includes the amount of the budget estimate, \$1,250,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission. This is the same amount as was appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The unobligated balance of funds available to the Commission for construction was stated to be adequate to complete the existing construction program. For that reason, no estimate was presented, and the bill includes only language authorizing the use of available funds for travel expenses. Construction funds were available to the extent of \$6,729,427 as of Nov. 30, 1957.

Now in his twelfth year with the Commission, Major General Thomas North, Secretary to the Commission, has done an exemplary job, particularly in accomplishing the construction program for World War II cemeteries and memorials for less cost than was estimated originally in 1948. Most commendable also is the program for providing next of kin with a color photograph, suitable for framing, of the cemetery in which the deceased rests or is listed as missing, with a black and white inset of the marker or inscription. Although not yet released, it would appear that photographs may soon be available for distribution for those cemeteries already dedicated. In addition, descriptive pamphlets are being prepared for the cemeteries each with a narrative and pictorial review of an area of war and its cemetery. It is expected that these will be supplied along with the picture noted above, the two items together being the only tangible thing that many a parent or next of kin will have.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Committee has deferred action on the estimate of \$750,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission. The estimate was prepared by persons not associated with the Commission, and, in fact, there is not as yet a staff director employed. It would appear at this writing that the same situation will prevail with respect to the estimate for fiscal year 1958 submitted in House Document No. 313.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The bill includes \$515,000 for appropriation to this Commission, to be augmented by \$85,000 from the War Claims Fund. This represents a decrease of \$50,000 in the estimate for appropriation. As compared with the fiscal year 1958, the total amount recommended for 1959 (\$600,000) is a reduction of \$235,000, of which \$180,000 is attributable to reduced transfer from the War Claims Fund, and \$55,000 represents a decrease in the appropriation out of the general funds of the Treasury. It should be noted at this point that, although the larger portion of the total recommended is out of the general

funds of the Treasury, that amount is more than off-set by deposits, to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury under other law, of a portion of the funds received from the liquidation of assets of various countries vested in the Office of Alien Property.

In effecting a reduction of \$50,000, the Committee wishes to take special note of the budget activity schedule entitled "review and development of claims programs". It would appear that the Commission, with the concurrence of the Budget Bureau, is tending toward self-perpetuation.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$375,000, the amount of the Budget estimate, and the same amount as was appropriated for the current fiscal year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The bill recommends continuation of numerous general provisions, unchanged from the Act for the fiscal year 1958.

The Budget document proposed language, in connection with the automobile purchase limitation contained in Sec. 201, which would have had the effect of establishing a supplemental limitation for the benefit of three Departments because of their requirements for vehicles for use in police work. The Committee has rejected the proposal being at a loss to understand why three departments should be singled out for special treatment without comparable treatment being suggested for the many other departments which have men engaged in police type work.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following legislative provision not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill is recommended:

On page 5, line 9, in connection with the Revolving Fund, Defense Production Act:

The unobligated balances available in the Fund as of June 30, 1959 shall be withdrawn and covered into the Treasury as of the close of business June 30, 1959.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1959

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriation	1959 estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President.....	\$150, 000	\$150, 000	\$150, 000		
The White House Office.....	2, 051, 970	2, 051, 970	2, 051, 970		
Special projects.....	1, 375, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	+\$125, 000	
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	400, 400	415, 400	415, 400	+15, 000	
Bureau of the Budget.....	4, 205, 000	4, 205, 000	4, 205, 000		
Council of Economic Advisers.....	375, 000	375, 000	375, 000		
National Security Council.....	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000		
Office of Defense Mobilization.....	2, 214, 000	2, 420, 000	2, 214, 000		—\$206, 000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	50, 000	57, 500	57, 500	+7, 500	
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	11, 521, 370	11, 874, 870	11, 668, 870	+147, 500	—206, 000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Emergency fund for the President, National defense.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000		

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses-

Construction of memorials and cemeteries.

Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.

CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses—

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses—

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Salaries and expenses-

Total_

¹ Language only.

2 Plus \$265,000 from war claims fund.

³ Plus \$85,000 from war claims fund.

NOTE.—In addition, the bill contains language withdrawing the unobligated balance of the Revolving Fund, Defense Production Act, as of June 30, 1959.

Union Calendar No. 519

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10589

[Report No. 1332]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 7, 1958

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office of the President and sundry general Government
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; expenses of attendance at meetings; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,051,970.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law

1 regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-
2 pensation and employment of persons in the Government
3 service as he may specify, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That not
4 to exceed 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used
5 to reimburse the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses,
6 The White House Office", for administrative services.

7 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

8 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-
9 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including elec-
10 tric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the
11 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
12 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
13 the provisions of this or any other Act, \$415,400.

14 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget,
17 including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$400) ;
18 teletype news service (not exceeding \$900) ; not to exceed
19 \$110,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at
20 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
21 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by sec-
22 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at
23 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$4,205,000.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out
4 its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15
5 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not
6 exceeding \$400); not exceeding \$15,000 for expenses of
7 travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
8 the purposes of this appropriation; and press clippings (not
9 exceeding \$300); \$375,000.

10 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the National Security
13 Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of
14 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
15 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; acceptance and
16 utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and
17 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work
18 related to the activity of the Council; \$700,000.

19 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobili-
22 zation, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
23 \$500); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement
24 of the General Services Administration for security guard

1 service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
2 with the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,214,000, of
3 which \$185,000 shall be available for the Interdepartmental
4 Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*, That contracts for
5 not to exceed eight persons under this appropriation for
6 temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section
7 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may
8 be renewed annually.

9 REDUCTION IN BALANCES

10 Revolving Fund, Defense Production Act: The unobli-
11 gated balances available in the Fund as of June 30, 1959,
12 shall be withdrawn and covered into the Treasury as of
13 the close of business June 30, 1959.

14 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

15 ORGANIZATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory
18 Committee on Government Organization, established by
19 Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including
20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
21 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per
22 diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings
23 concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual
24 transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed
25 \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their

1 homes or regular places of business, for members of the Com-
2 mittee and other persons serving without compensation;
3 \$57,500.

4 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

5 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT,

6 NATIONAL DEFENSE

7 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
8 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may
9 designate, and without regard to such provisions of law re-
10 garding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-
11 pensation and employment of persons in the Government
12 service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for
13 emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or de-
14 fense which may arise at home or abroad during the current
15 fiscal year, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
16 appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a
17 function or project for which function or project a budget
18 estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law
19 during the Eighty-fifth Congress, second session, and Eighty-
20 sixth Congress, first session, and such appropriation denied
21 after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Repre-
22 sentatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either
23 body.

1 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
4 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the
5 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;
6 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
7 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and
8 its Territories and possessions; not to exceed \$70,000 for ex-
9 penses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign
10 countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
11 passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehi-
12 cles in foreign countries when required by law of such coun-
13 tries; \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance
14 has been authorized by the Department of the Army for
15 officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign sta-
16 tions, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the
17 Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at
18 the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby
19 made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided*
20 *further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission,
21 officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as sec-
22 retary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses
23 as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That the Commission shall reimburse other
2 Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for
3 salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

4 CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

5 During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$10,000 of
6 funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be avail-
7 able for travel expenses.

8 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the
11 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services
12 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
13 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
14 individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
15 with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed
16 \$11,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements
17 to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and
18 services in carrying out the functions of the Commission;
19 hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment
20 of aliens; \$600,000, of which \$85,000 shall be derived only
21 from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the
22 War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July
23 3, 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June
24 30, 1959.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$375,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at \$1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$1,950.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States

1 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
2 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
3 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citi-
4 zenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a
5 citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a
6 person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4)
7 is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the
8 United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for
9 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
10 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
11 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
12 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
13 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
14 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned
15 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
16 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
17 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
18 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or em-
19 ployee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
20 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-
21 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-
22 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United
23 States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employ-
24 ment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field
25 service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

1 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments
2 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
3 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
4 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
5 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
6 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
7 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
8 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
9 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-
10 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees
11 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-
12 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made
13 to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions
14 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected
15 hereby.

16 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current
17 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
18 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or
19 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
20 approve the nomination of said person.

21 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in
22 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used
23 to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future
24 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such
25 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-

1 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts
2 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of
3 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or
4 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

5 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other
6 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year
7 of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
8 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
9 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
10 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
11 Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act
12 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects speci-
13 fied under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
14 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
15 specified in the Act by which they are made available:
16 *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as ad-
17 ministrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid
18 from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses
19 shall be correspondingly reduced.

20 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any
21 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for
22 the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the
23 purchase or construction of any office building, without
24 specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy
25 by any department or agency of the United States Govern-

1 ment or by any corporation owned by the United States
2 Government.

3 SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions
4 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,
5 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,
6 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,
7 That said circular may be amended or changed during such
8 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of
9 the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the
10 House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the
11 Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not
12 later than January 31, 1959, of the operations of this
13 order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of
14 the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
15 the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall
16 be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless
17 the head of the agency concerned shall determine that neces-
18 sary service cannot be rendered or property of the United
19 States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

20 SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of
21 July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including
22 currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be
23 used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appro-
24 priations are made for the current fiscal year (including
25 the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use

1 of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally
2 incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only
3 when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from
4 applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
5 That such credits received as exchange allowances or pro-
6 ceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole
7 or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent
8 and in the manner authorized by law, without reimburse-
9 ment to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in
10 section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section
11 shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the
12 carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive
13 agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case
14 where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements
15 for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to
16 the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of
17 the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C.
18 App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such
19 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be
20 subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase
21 of credits as provided by law.

22 SEC. 210. This Act may be cited as the "General Gov-
23 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1959".

85TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 10589

[Report No. 1332]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office
of the President and sundry general Gov-
ernment agencies for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ANDREWS

FEBRUARY 7, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

project in a ratio of 90-10—90 Federal and 10 State.

In conclusion, if this country is to remain economically strong it will be necessary right now to take action to combat the mushrooming unemployment rolls. We have been giving missiles, satellites, rockets and other equally impressive scientific developments a great deal of our time because of their vital roles in the defense of this country and the free world. Now, as important as all those things are, I strongly urge that we give equal time and consideration to another segment of our civilization, namely, people who are badly in need of employment.

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the joint resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10589) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Pending that, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Evidently a quorum is not present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 9]

Adair	Betts	Cederberg
Addonizio	Boland	Chelf
Albert	Bosch	Chenoweth
Alger	Bow	Chlperfield
Anfuso	Boykin	Christopher
Arends	Bray	Clark
Atchincloss	Breeding	Corbett
Ayres	Broomfield	Coudert
Baker	Brown, Ohio	Cramer
Barden	Brownson	Curtis, Mo.
Barrett	Buckley	Dawson, Utah
Bass, N. H.	Budge	Dempsey
Baumhart	Burdick	Dennison
Beamer	Byrne, Ill.	Derounian
Becker	Byrnes, Wis.	Devcreux
Bentley	Canfield	Dies
Berry	Carnahan	Dingell

Dollinger	Jenkins	Patterson
Donohue	Jennings	Pfost
Dorsey	Johansen	Philbin
Dorn, N. Y.	Kee	Pilcher
Durham	Kilday	Poage
Edmondson	Kluczynski	Preston
Engle	Knox	Price
Ewins	Knutson	Prouty
Fallon	Krueger	Radwan
Farbstein	Lafore	Rhodes, Ariz.
Fino	Lalrd	Riehlman
Forand	Landrum	Robeson, Va.
Ford	Lankford	Robison, N. Y.
Forrester	Latham	Rodino
Frelinghuysen	Lesinski	Rogers, Mass.
Fulton	McCulloch	Rogers, Tex.
Garmatz	McDonough	Sadiak
Gavin	McGovern	Santangelo
George	McGregor	Saylor
Glenn	Maddonald	Scherer
Gordon	Mack, Wash.	Scott, N. C.
Granahan	Magnuson	Scudder
Green, Pa.	Mason	Seely-Brown
Griffin	May	Shcehan
Gubser	Merrow	Slemlinski
Hagen	Michel	Siler
Halleck	Miller, Neb.	Simpson, Ill.
Harden	Moore	Smith, Miss.
Harrison, Nebr.	Morano	Stauffer
Harvey	Morgan	Teller
Hays, Ohio	Morrison	Tewes
Healey	Multer	Thomson, Wyo.
Hobert	Mumma	Utt
Hess	Neal	Van Pelt
Hillings	Nicholson	Van Zandt
Hoffman	Nimtz	Wahwright
Holland	Norblad	Walter
Jackson	O'Konski	Williams, N. Y.
James	O'Neill	Wilson, Ind.
Jarman	Osmer	Withrow

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 255 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1959

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 10589, with Mr. BOLLING in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous consent agreement, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] will be recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] will be recognized for 1 hour. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1959 and the smallest. This bill provides funds for 16 Government agencies. The total budget request before the committee was for \$15,064,870. Last year, the bill provided \$16,010,370. The committee recommends in this bill \$14,808,870, which is \$1,201,500 below the 1958 bill, and \$256,000 below the budget request. Among other agencies provided for in this bill is the Battle Monuments Commission. That Commission constructs and maintains American cemeteries overseas for both World War I and World War II men who were killed in action. One of the finest administra-

tors in government that I have ever known is the executive secretary of that Commission, Maj. Gen. Thomas North. I think he has done a wonderful job with the construction program. He started out 12 years ago to construct 14 World War II cemeteries. At that time he estimated that the total construction cost would be approximately \$38 million. The job has been completed at a cost of approximately \$34 million, or \$4 million less than originally estimated.

The Commission is now in the process of making aerial photographs of the World War II cemeteries. Within the next 2 or 3 months those pictures will be available, through Members of Congress, to the next of kin of those men who lie buried in those World War II cemeteries. On the picture will be a little individual inset of the headstone of the veteran who lies buried there.

Mr. Chairman, this bill provides funds for the maintenance and operation of the White House. You will find there are 72 employes at the White House. Several days ago some columnist had a story pointing up the fact that there are 72 employees at the White House. The inference you gathered from that story was that the White House employment was too high. As a matter of fact, the number of employees there is at the same level today that it has been for many years. After all, it takes a great many people to maintain and care for the White House.

The report shows that last year over 960,000 visitors passed through the White House.

I do not know of anything controversial in this bill, Mr. Chairman, unless it could possibly affect a new Commission of Government which, when organized, will be known as the Civil Rights Commission. There are no funds in this bill for that Commission. The reason for that was that the President allocated \$200,000 out of his emergency fund sometime since the 1st of September of last year for the operation of that Commission. The clerk of our committee called the White House today and was told that as of this date the obligations for the Commission are approximately \$5,000. The Commission has not been organized. Commissioners have been appointed but have not been confirmed by the Senate. No staff director has been appointed. No employees have been hired.

The White House notified the staff director of our committee within the hour that there are no employees, except three or four persons on detail from other departments. How on earth could this committee appropriate money for an agency that is not in existence?

There was a budget request for \$750,000. We do not know what it is needed for; we do not know that they will ever get a staff director. My information is that that position has been offered to at least six men but that they have all refused to accept the employment.

If this House were to make appropriations without justification to agencies that are not in existence, then I say to you it is a sad day for the taxpayers of America.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. As one whose name appears on the bill that set up this Commission, I am naturally interested, and I ask these questions, shall I say, in all kindness. I think what the gentleman has indicated seems very cogent, and I think I would have done the same thing were I in his place with reference to this Civil Rights Commission appropriation.

May I, however, ask: In view of the justification that is presented to the gentleman's subcommittee as the gentleman has outlined it should be, the Bureau of the Budget justifying an appropriation of a proper amount, a Director is appointed and the members of the Commission shall have been confirmed, is it the gentleman's intention then to make the recommendations for the proper appropriations?

Mr. ANDREWS. I will answer the gentleman in the same way the gentleman answered me last year when I asked him a question. I wish the gentleman would quote again that old Chinese proverb that he called my attention to. It had to do with crossing a stream when we get to it. Does the gentleman remember the quotation?

Mr. CELLER. Yes; I remember the quotation. It was not Chinese, it was a Russian proverb.

Mr. ANDREWS. I wish the gentleman would quote it for me again.

Mr. CELLER. "You don't roll up your pants until you come to the stream."

Mr. ANDREWS. That is it. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CELLER. I think, nonetheless, it is necessary and appropriate that we get some intimation that the course which I have indicated would be followed, because Members who are interested in the setting up of this Commission and who are interested in seeing the appropriation made would like to have some assurance somewhere from somebody. That very well could come from the chairman of the Appropriations Committee or other members of the committee so that we will not be indulging in mere shadowboxing and that there will be forthcoming actual appropriations. Otherwise, I take it, a motion will be made by somebody this afternoon to appropriate the money. We will have then come to the stream, and we will have to roll up our pants. So I hope the gentleman will take the time to reassure us.

Mr. ANDREWS. I do not think I can do anything.

Mr. CELLER. We have reached the stream and I want to roll up my pants.

Mr. ANDREWS. I do not think we have reached the stream. We do not have the commission; no commissioner has been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. CELLER. But the names of the commissioners have been submitted to the Senate.

Mr. ANDREWS. But not confirmed.

Mr. CELLER. I simply asked whether or not in the gentleman's opinion we should not have some assurance. Otherwise we will be confronted with a fact and not a condition. We feel it might

be ill advised to offer such an amendment at this time, but we would be constrained to have such an amendment offered if we do not get some assurance such as I have just suggested. Will the gentleman tell me that we can get what we expect in the way of appropriations in accordance with the wish of this body and the other body in pursuance of the bill that was passed?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Of course, the distinguished gentleman from New York understands that this appropriation was not denied, it was merely deferred, and as soon as conditions permit, as soon as the administration, belatedly, gives the matter some attention, as soon as a chairman is provided and a secretary appointed and a staff mobilized and justifications are submitted, the item will receive every consideration.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. In connection with the colloquy between the gentleman from Alabama and the gentleman from New York, it should be added that it is my information from reliable sources in the White House that at the same time when this call was made to the staff member of the subcommittee it was started to him that Dr. Hanna, chairman of this Commission, would be available at any time to testify in substantiation of the request which had been made; and that a few days ago this same staff member called back and told the one who had sought to make this arrangement that it would not be necessary for Dr. Hannah to appear. Therefore, there appears to have been no opportunity given to the members of this Commission or to their chairman to appear before this subcommittee in substantiation of their request.

Mr. YATES. Is that correct?

Mr. FENTON. I know nothing about that. I have not been consulted in the matter at all.

Mr. YATES. May I ask the gentleman whether or not to his knowledge the statement that was made by the gentleman from New York is correct?

Mr. FENTON. I do not know.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman does not know anything about that?

Mr. FENTON. No.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I understand that the call was made to the White House and they said there was nobody to testify to it, there was no staff director appointed.

Mr. FENTON. I know nothing about it. I was not called up. It is news to me here this morning,

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I understand that a member of the White House staff called Mr. Michaels, the staff member of this subcommittee, and stated that Mr. Hanna would be available at any time they wanted him; that later on Mr. Michaels stated that the chairman had said it would not be necessary for Dr. Hanna to come up here. That was the end of the story until the bill was marked up.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. That call was not made by the White House staff, but the staff assistant of our subcommittee called the White House and asked them if they had someone who could testify as to the needs of the Commission. They said no, that no staff secretary had been appointed, but that Mr. Hanna would be available to outline the plans of the Commission at an appropriate time. No request was ever made of the committee for anyone to appear before it.

Mr. TABER. I know of no record of how the call was made beyond what I said.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ANDREWS. Somebody—I do not know who it was—called our staff assistant here, Mr. Michaels, who relayed the message to me, that Dr. Hanna was in Michigan but would come down here and appear before the committee. Mr. Michaels told me we needed a staff member, and I agreed with him. Now, we do not go out looking for witnesses, and we do not want anybody before the committee who does not know the makeup of the Commission and what the needs are. That was 6 weeks ago.

Mr. TABER. That part of it occurred 6 weeks ago, but I thought that the whole picture should be put in the open. Frankly, in my opinion, the bill ought to be taken off the floor at the conclusion of general debate and the committee go ahead and hear the witnesses that can be produced on the subject so that they will have something to work on and the House will have the information as to what the need might be.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS], the chairman of this subcommittee, has explained H. R. 10589. Generally speaking, the membership of the committee is in accord. This is the smallest amount of money asked for by any regular supply bill of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations and reflects the money necessary for the Executive Office of the President. I regret that hearings were going on in both the Subcommittee of the Interior and this particular subcommittee at the same time. Being a member of both subcommittees, naturally it was

impossible for me to be present at all the hearings of either subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, out of a request for appropriations for general government matters of \$15,814,870 the subcommittee allowed \$14,808,870 for fiscal 1959.

This is a reduction of \$1,006,000 itemized as follows:

Office of Defense Mobilization, \$206,000.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, \$50,000.

Commission on Civil Rights, \$750,000.

The latter—\$750,000 for civil rights—was disapproved mainly because no one came from the Commission to justify that amount. The committee therefore thought it better to hold off on this item until there was some effort to justify same.

The Office of Defense Mobilization was cut back to the same amount of money that was given them for the current fiscal year, \$2,214,000.

They had asked for \$206,000 more than the current year, of which \$135,000 was to cover continued regional representation for the ODM.

They had planned for 8 regional offices, each of which would support an executive officer and 1 secretary. They now have 10 regions staffed by an executive officer and a secretary which are supplied by other departments and agencies.

We were told that under this arrangement the other departments and agencies were becoming restive and they thought it wise to request funds—specifically—for the support of these regional committees in a single budget and not rely on the other agencies to supply personnel. However the committee held to the amount given in the current fiscal year.

It was also brought out in the committee that in addition to the request for \$2,420,000 for ODM that certain functions of the ODM have been delegated to other agencies to finance civil defense and mobilization functions of Federal agencies.

These agencies are listed on pages 52 and 53 of the hearings.

It was thought by the committee that hereafter those agencies should be represented at the hearings to justify their estimates for appropriations in this bill.

The committee went into the possible termination of certain programs of ODM such as stockpiling and rapid amortization. The rapid-amortization program is supposed to terminate December 1959 but there is a lot of work to be done in the field of post-certification action—either amending the certificates for an increase or a decrease in the amount of the certificate—as experience determines what the cost of construction will be.

As for stockpiling, we were told that as far as most items in the strategic and critical categories were concerned the objectives had been met.

However there were still a few items—such as mica and beryl that would have to be continued until June 1962 although they have shifted from 5- to 3-year programs in most instances—thereby having their objectives reduced.

It is interesting to note that there will be an unobligated balance in the revolving fund of \$59,499,000 as of June 30, 1959. There is language in this bill rescinding the unobligated balance in the revolving fund as of that date.

The budget estimates for the compensation of the President, the White House Office, special projects, Executive Mansion and Grounds, Bureau of the Budget, Council of Economic Advisers, National Security Council, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, and the emergency fund for the President—national defense—were granted in full by the subcommittee.

As previously stated, the only cut made in the Executive Office of the President was the Office of Defense Mobilization in the amount of \$206,000.

On the other hand, the Bureau of the Budget's estimate of \$1,500,000 for special projects reflects an increase of \$125,000 over fiscal 1958.

It also estimates an increase of \$15,000 in appropriations for the Executive Mansion and Grounds on the current year—\$415,000 for fiscal 1959 as against \$400,000 for 1958.

We also allowed the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization \$57,500, the budget estimate, which is an increase of \$7,500 over the \$50,000 appropriated for fiscal 1958.

These increases for those 3 Executive Office items amount to \$147,500 over fiscal year 1958.

As we understand it, the special projects fund is used by the President for staff assistance on special problems which arise from time to time but cannot be considered the responsibility of an existing agency. Examples of the type of assistance provided during the current year are projects on the coordination of the Nation's scientific effort, disarmament, and coordination of public-works planning.

The increase of \$15,000 for the Executive Mansion and Grounds reflects the cost of conversion of those employees occupying positions in the trades and crafts from an annual rate of pay to an hourly rate of pay consistent with rates prevailing in this area.

It is interesting to note that there is an estimated 964,544 visitors to the Executive Mansion in this fiscal year.

The increase of \$7,500 for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization is due to the fact that one of the full-time employees returned to the Committee after being away the first half of fiscal 1958.

I want to join with the chairman of this subcommittee and the other members of the committee in congratulating Maj. Gen. Thomas North and his staff for the fine work they have accomplished in our American cemeteries.

This program was started in 1948 at an estimated cost of \$36,700,000, plus overhead.

Today, General North computes that the program will be completed for \$32,319,000, which amount includes several other items not originally considered—such as repairing the monument at Brest, the memorials at Hawaii, the west coast and the east coast—plus the overhead.

There will be an estimated unobligated balance on June 30, 1958, of \$3,373,512 for construction. Hence no new construction money is being asked for fiscal 1959.

The budget request for \$1,250,000 for salaries and expenses was allowed by the subcommittee.

The Commission expects to complete the work assigned it by 1960, with the possible exception of the Hawaii and the east coast projects, which should take them into 1960.

As to the emergency fund for the President (national defense), the status of the present fiscal year's emergency fund as of January 6, 1958, is a balance of \$725,000.

Out of the \$1 million appropriated for fiscal year 1958, the following allocations were made:

Office of Defense Mobilization (July 11, 1957)-----	\$25,000
General Services Administration (Sept. 28, 1957)-----	50,000
Commission on Civil Rights, Jan. 6, 1958-----	200,000
Total -----	275,000

The subcommittee disallowed the budget request of \$750,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights because no one representing the Commission appeared before us to justify the request.

The chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS], asked the Bureau of the Budget representative, Mr. Merriam, who appeared before us, "Why could not the funds required for the Civil Rights Commission have been obtained through the usual channels of a supplemental appropriation bill?"

The explanation was that the civil-rights bill was enacted into law and signed by the President after the close of Congress and that there was no opportunity at the time either to request or to have the Congress act upon a request for appropriations.

There is a requirement in the law that a report be prepared and submitted to the Congress 2 years from the enactment of the law. That would be September 9, 1959.

It was therefore felt by the Commission that in order to meet the deadline which Congress required they would have to get their staff work underway immediately. It was on this basis that the request was made and granted by the President on January 6, 1958 for \$200,000 from his emergency fund to get them started.

The \$25,000 item for the Office of Defense Mobilization was for the completion of the project dealing with the study of military and nonmilitary defense, known as the Gaither report of the Gaither study.

The \$50,000 to the General Services Administration was for the expense of representing the Government agencies in rate proceedings before Federal, State, and local regulatory bodies in connection with communication services required for the SAGE system.

With reference to the Subversive Activities Control Board, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$375,000, the budget estimate, and the same

amount for the current fiscal year. The status of the future of this Board is dependent upon the ultimate decision to be made in the Communist Party case. Hearings in this case were started in April 1951. In April 1953 the Board issued the first order. After that, it was sent to the circuit court, and finally it went to the Supreme Court. It was remanded to the circuit court by the Supreme Court because of three witnesses—Matusow, Johnson, and Crouch whose credibility had come under attack. The circuit court remanded it back to the Board to do one of two things, to either reopen the case and let the Communist Party of the United States impeach those three people or to expunge their testimony and then reevaluate the case and see if the Board could reach the same decision. The Board did expunge the testimony of the three witnesses in question, and sent their modified opinion back to the court of appeals. It remains in the court of appeals because of a subsequent decision of the Supreme Court in the Jencks case and a statute which relates to the production of Government documents. All the decisions are now stopped on account of the last remand, especially 2 or 3 other important cases. There are, I believe, seven additional cases, front cases, up in the circuit court—all awaiting the ultimate decision of the Communist Party case as to whether the Board will be upheld in its original findings and its constitutionality by the Supreme Court.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand there is to be \$375,000 appropriated for this Subversive Control Board?

Mr. FENTON. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. What about the caseload of this Board? Do I understand that they anticipate only 6 to 10 new cases will be handled next year?

Mr. FENTON. For the current year and the next fiscal year, that is right.

Mr. GROSS. Is that not a rather large appropriation for a caseload of 6 to 10 cases?

Mr. FENTON. I suppose that the Board is doing a great deal of preliminary work on cases, but their decisions are tied up until this case of the Communists is finished.

Mr. GROSS. It seems to me that \$375,000 is a lot of money for the workload that they have.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. I would point out to the gentleman that these cases are very, very complicated and very lengthy. Hearings are held all over the country. The purpose of these hearings, as the gentleman knows, is to determine whether or not an organization is a Communist-front organization.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I understand the purpose of it.

Mr. ANDREWS. The Commission, of course, has no control over the volume of its work. Cases are referred to the Commission by the Attorney General.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to ask the gentleman another question, if I may.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, the gentleman can find the details with reference to the question he asks on page 80 and page 85 in the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a further question?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. As I understand it, the Office of Defense Mobilization asked for 41 more employees; is that correct?

Mr. FENTON. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Did the committee approve more money for this personnel increase?

Mr. FENTON. No, they got the same amount of money and what they do with the money is up to them.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that. The committee did not authorize an increase in personnel. Now if I may ask the gentleman another question. The Science Advisory Committee, as I understand it, has been in the Office of Defense Mobilization; is that correct?

Mr. FENTON. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. And has been moved out during the last year; is that right?

Mr. FENTON. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. How does the appropriation for the Science Advisory Committee stack up with the appropriation of last year? The Office of Defense Mobilization performed housekeeping chores for the Science Advisory Committee and I am just wondering whether there was a reduction or an increase when they moved out on the part of the ODM or any increase in the Science Advisory Committee?

Mr. FENTON. Of course this had nothing to do with that, except the housekeeping part of it.

Mr. GROSS. Of course ODM had to furnish certain employees; did it not?

Mr. FENTON. The gentleman is referring to their Gaither report?

Mr. GROSS. I am referring to the Science Advisory Committee.

Mr. FENTON. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. They produced the Gaither report, of which we have heard practically nothing. Is that correct?

Mr. FENTON. That is correct.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, this week marks a special occasion. This week we celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator. During this week the members of the Republican Party will gather throughout the length and breadth of our Nation and boast about the gains that have been made in the field of civil rights because of their activities. They will declare themselves the great champions of civil rights and they will denounce the Democrats for having hindered the program. In their own party counsels such contentions will be well received, because there will be no opposition party to present the true facts and to set the record straight. But in the discussion on this bill, the opportunity is presented to put forward

the situation as it actually exists and the record of the Republican Party is a sorry one indeed.

Last year, for the first time in 85 years, a civil-rights bill was enacted. An integral part of that bill was the creation of a Commission on Civil Rights which was to investigate violations of the civil rights of American citizens and to report on the same. Under the terms of the bill, the life of the Commission was to be 2 years. Inasmuch as the bill was signed into law on September 9, 1957, the date of expiration is September 9, 1959, plus a period of grace of 60 days thereafter during which time the Commission was to present its final report.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. GARY. You mean the Republicans will be making those speeches in the North. They will not make any of them in the South.

Mr. YATES. I am pleased to have the gentleman's correction and of course he is right. The Republicans make much of the fact that the Democratic Party opposes legislation in the field of civil rights. It is true that the Democrats from the South have consistently voted against civil-rights measures. It is equally true that the Republicans from the South have voted and vote against all civil-rights measures, and if the gentlemen on the Republican side of the aisle who continue to make such assertions will examine the voting records, they will learn that which I am sure they already know, namely, that Republican Members from Virginia, from Texas, from Florida—from all States where a Republican has broken through the longstanding southern tradition of electing Democrats—such Republicans invariably will vote in the same way as their Democratic colleagues from the same State. Members from the South do not vote on the basis of party—they vote on the basis of the mores and customs of their particular community.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which has jurisdiction of this bill has already been criticized because it has made no money available for the Commission on Civil Rights. The report shows that the committee deferred action on this appropriations item. It deferred action because the executive branch did not even present the slightest justification for the appropriation and this Appropriations Subcommittee believed that it had no alternative except to deny the budget request. Had I been a member of the subcommittee, I probably would have come to a different conclusion. In all probability, I would have voted to make money available or in the alternative, would have insisted that the executive branch take steps immediately to implement the civil-rights bill which the Congress passed last year.

That bill was enacted into law on September 9, 1957. Four months have already gone by and yet the Commission on Civil Rights has not been organized. This is a sorry mess. The Commission

has not hired a single employee and I know of no reason why the Commissioners who have been appointed could not have taken the first steps to activate the Commission, even though they have not yet been confirmed by the Senate in accordance with the law. The White House has done nothing to push the matter.

In an effort to learn what was going on, I called the Commission this morning and learned that it has no employees of its own. There have been 2 employees allocated to it from other departments, 1 from the State Department and 1 from Treasury. Commissioners who have been nominated by the President will appear before the appropriate Senate committee on February 24.

I was referred to a Mr. Price, one of the assistants in the White House, who is supposed to be in charge of the Commission. Mr. Price told me there is no Director and that the Commission has no employees of its own. He said that he had spoken to Mr. Michael, who is the clerk for the Appropriations Subcommittee having jurisdiction of this bill, and Mr. Michael asked him to send someone to the committee to justify the appropriations request. Mr. Price told the committee clerk that he had no one with direct knowledge of the operation of the Commission, but that Acting Chairman Hannah could be called, if need be. The clerk replied that the committee would prefer someone who could give the organizational details about the committee. Mr. Hannah, made no appearance. As of this time, no testimony has been given to the committee as to what funds are needed and why. In the absence of any kind of a showing, would the committee be well advised to approve the President's request of \$750,000? If it did so, it would be the first time to my knowledge that an Appropriations Committee has so acted.

The contention has been made that Mr. Hannah was not invited to testify and that he should have been invited. If Mr. Hannah is the strongest witness that the administration has who knows about the operation of this Commission, obviously he should have testified and the administration should have brought him in. The fact is that there was a hearing on this appropriation, if one can call what transpired a hearing, and it appears on page 103 of the published hearings. If you examine that page you will see that Mr. Robert Merriam, Assistant to the Director of the Budget Bureau, attempted to justify the appropriation but it was most incomplete. A perusal of this testimony must lead to the conclusion that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the proposed operation of the Commission to warrant the committee approving the request.

In the supplemental report which was sent down to the Congress by the White House on January 2, the following appears, on page 8, under Commission on Civil Rights. The Commission on Civil Rights was established by Public Law 85-315, approved September 9, 1957.

Its final report to the President and to the Congress is due not later than September

9, 1959, and the Commission ceases to exist 60 days thereafter.

In view of the present time limitation it was necessary that the Commission begin its operation at the earliest possible date, and an allocation from the Emergency Fund of the President was made available to the Commission until an appropriation could be provided. This proposed appropriation is to cover expenses of the Commission for the fiscal year 1958 including repayment of the Emergency Fund of the President for the initial financing.

You will note that in this budget message, the President points out that time is of the essence with respect to the functioning of the Commission on Civil Rights; and yet, even today, the White House has not organized the Commission on Civil Rights. The White House is apparently not as much persuaded of the urgency of the situation as its message would indicate.

The President's budget contains a most general table of organization for the expenditure of \$750,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights. There are not sufficient details presented upon which the Appropriations Committee can act. Those of us who favor civil-rights legislation and want to see the Civil Rights Commission operating promptly and effectively want to vote funds for the purpose, but we are being hamstrung by the inaction of the Executive. Even if we voted funds for the operation of the Commission, it is apparent that the Executive is in no position to utilize the funds. It has no director, it has no staff. There is not even a skeleton, let alone a commission. The White House is guilty of almost complete default in this matter.

And yet the White House will continue to pose as the great champion of civil rights. Even though gross inaction has marked the attitude of the White House toward the Civil Rights Commission, a flood of oratory will flow through the country this week presenting the Republicans as paladins of those deprived of their civil rights and castigating the Democrats for their opposition. A few weeks ago the Vice President of the United States declared to a Republican gathering that the Republican Party had been instrumental in bringing a civil-rights program to fruition. Words—nothing more. The facts show that the White House has been derelict in failing to press for continued implementation of civil rights in our Nation. Once again we have a repetition of the classic White House "fire and fall back" tactics.

Mr. Chairman, it appears that the administration is leaving its job to be performed by the Congress. If necessary, we will perform, it but certainly the people should know how inadequate and dilatory have been the White House efforts in this field.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. I thoroughly am in accord with the gentleman, that the White House is dragging its feet on this matter, but I would like to gain some

enlightenment on the following, and I refer to the bill, page 6, lines 15 to 23:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the 85th Congress, 2d sess., and 86th Congress, 1st sess., and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate, or House of Representatives, or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

Now, it was considered by the Committee on Appropriations of this body, and it was apparently denied; at least no appropriation was recommended.

Mr. YATES. Will the gentleman permit me to reply to that statement?

Mr. CELLER. Certainly.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman will recall the statement made by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. CANNON, a few moments ago to the effect that it had not been denied. He said the appropriation had been deferred only, deferred until the executive branch presented a proper justification for the appropriation.

Mr. CELLER. I am asking for enlightenment. I know that on page 4 of the report there are words to the effect that the appropriation has been deferred. Now, what is meant by "deferred"? Is that a word of the art? Has it been interpreted in any way? Can the committee do anything to approve or disapprove? What can the committee do? I never heard of a deferral in law. What does it mean?

Mr. YATES. Let me point out this very important fact: The appropriation to which the gentleman refers is the emergency fund for the President. The emergency fund for the President is not the same as the appropriation for the Commission on Civil Rights. Thus, even in the event that the word "deferred" were interpreted to mean "denied," it would apply only to an appropriation for the emergency fund of the President.

It would not apply to an appropriation for the Commission on Civil Rights.

Mr. CELLER. Does not that appropriation refer to the general appellation "funds appropriated to the President"?

Mr. YATES. Unless I am in error—and I wish the chairman of the committee would correct me if I am wrong—this appropriation is not applicable to the Commission on Civil Rights.

Mr. ANDREWS. I did not get the question.

Mr. YATES. The question is whether or not an appropriation for the Commission on Civil Rights would be a separate appropriation than one which comes under the emergency fund for the President?

Mr. ANDREWS. It would be a separate appropriation.

Mr. YATES. It would be a separate appropriation, so that the proviso that appears in lines 15 to 23 would not be applicable to an appropriation for the Commission on Civil Rights?

Mr. GARY. That is correct. The language has not been changed since 1943. It was placed in the bill in 1943

and has been in there ever since. This is not new language.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman. I was a little startled when I saw that language in the bill and I checked the public laws for Government agency appropriation bills for the last 5 years. This proviso has always been in the bill. It is not a special proviso inserted in this bill for the specific purpose of preventing funds from being appropriated to the Commission on Civil Rights.

Mr. GARY. It was put in the law in 1943.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Is it not a fact that whatever action, little as has been taken by the White House, has been taken under the President's emergency fund?

Mr. YATES. That is correct. The President has allocated \$200,000 for this purpose, of which only \$5,000 has been spent to date. Most of this has been spent for the traveling expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights for their meetings. There has been no allocation of funds for the employment or any staff or staff director.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Assuming that there is no separate appropriation achieved here today for the Civil Rights Commission, this language would preclude for the moment at least, the President using further funds from his emergency fund?

Mr. YATES. I don't believe so. This is an appropriation bill for fiscal 1959. Therefore, I would assume that the President can continue to use these funds during fiscal 1958. It is important that the House provide funds for fiscal 1959. The fact that the committee has not done so is due to White House inaction. I regret very much that the White House has delayed and not presented the justification. We should be approving an appropriation for the Commission today.

Mr. GARY. If this language would bar the President from using those funds it would have barred the use of the \$200,000 he has already used.

Mr. YATES. Presumably that item had not yet been considered by either the House or Senate or by the Appropriations Committee of the House or Senate.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I, too, am curious about the use of the word "defer." I notice it is being used with increasing frequency in connection with countries which do not want to pay their debts to the United States.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman for that information.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. McCARTHY. As I read the language on page 6, I find the statement: "during the 85th Congress, 2d session," which is the present session of this Congress?

Mr. YATES. That is right.

Mr. McCARTHY. If such appropriation is denied, the President would then be precluded from using his emergency fund. It would seem to me this would apply to any emergency fund he might wish to use from this time. The only proper construction is since this request has been submitted to the Appropriations Committee, the failure of the House to specifically put in any money for this Commission would constitute the denial of a request for funds?

Mr. YATES. I would not think so, in view of the language in the committee report that action on the appropriation is being deferred. I do not construe this to be a denial. But it is most unfortunate that the executive branch provoked this confusion by failing to present a proper budget justification.

An adequate justification should be made promptly so that sufficient funds can be appropriated to permit the Commission to perform an effective job.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to engage in a political debate with the gentleman from Illinois about the civil rights bill or what members of what parties voted for it or what members voted against it. The record of that is very clear and speaks for itself as to how that bill was supported and opposed.

I do think it is desirable to get this debate in a little clearer perspective and to bring out one or two points regarding the failure to make any appropriations for the Civil Rights Commission. The names of the members of this commission, all of them outstanding men drawn geographically from all sections of the country, were sent up some time ago to the other body for action, and, as has been pointed out here, there will not even be a hearing on their confirmation until the 24th of February.

Now, in the first place, normally a new commission of this kind cannot do anything very constructive until it has been confirmed and the appointees know that they are going to be the members. I anticipate that there may be prolonged debate over whether these men will be selected or not. But, despite that general practice, this commission has had meetings; it is trying to organize; a number of people have been interviewed for the staff, and with the understanding that they were not fully organized, it was represented to this subcommittee that the chairman of the commission, Dr. Hanna, would be available at any time to testify as to the plans of the commission and as to the need for the funds amounting to \$750,000 which had been requested. The answer was, according to the gentleman from Alabama,

that it was necessary to have a staff member come up; that they did not care to hear the chairman of the commission but wanted to hear a staff member.

I call your attention, Mr. Chairman, and the members of this body, to the fact that this appropriation bill covers many commissions. It covers the Bureau of the Budget, the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Subversive Activities Control Board, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and many others, and I apprehend that the Record will indicate that in all of those cases members of those bodies were the principal witnesses. True, they may have been attended by the staff, but the thing that the Committee on Appropriations is interested in and should be interested in is that the responsible people in charge of the particular activity shall testify and make themselves heard as to the need for the funds. And, on that basis the chairman of this commission held himself available to be heard, whereupon a few days ago a call came in that it would not be necessary for him to come up to be heard. It does not seem to me too much for him to have assumed that there would be no question about this appropriation, or he would have been called as a witness.

Let no member of the Committee on Appropriations, let no one of them avoid the responsibility for the failure to provide the funds by saying that a staff member had to be called. That is contrary to the normal practice in such matters.

It has a hollow ring. Now, I agree that hearings should be held. I think, therefore, that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has made the only sensible suggestion for a solution here, that at the end of general debate the committee rise and that hearings be immediately held on this request. I am authorized to say, Mr. Chairman, that a member of the Commission with a staff adviser will appear at any time before this subcommittee to outline as best he can, as an unconfirmed public servant, just how this commission plans to function, what they plan to do with the funds, what their plans are for staff, for quarters and any other details regarding which this committee would like information. They have already been allocated some 30-odd offices and they are ready to be heard at any time the committee desires to hear them.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHELLEY].

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, it so happens that I am a member of this subcommittee but unfortunately was down with a severe cold and laryngitis and at the Naval Hospital in Bethesda at the time. I found myself in that situation in which no Member of Congress should ever find himself—I could not talk. I spent about 10 days absolutely unable to speak. I am glad that the attention I received out there restored my voice. They always do a good job.

Mr. Chairman, I did not participate in the meetings of this subcommittee

when this matter was up. I found when I came back from the hospital that the bill had been marked up the day preceding. The full committee met on the bill the other day. With reference to the colloquy had a few moments ago between the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], as to the general provisions of the bill, an amendment was offered in the full Committee on Appropriations by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOYLE] to restore the \$750,000. That amendment was defeated in the committee because there were perhaps no more than half of the membership of the full Committee on Appropriations in attendance. Some members voted for it.

Mr. Chairman, I have this comment to make. I want to say, frankly, I think somebody has been derelict in his duty, on the executive or administrative side, in failing to see that justifications and explanations were sent to the committee. I do not know who it is. I do not know whether it was just a slipup or an intentional oversight or whether it was just carelessness. But someone should have been there from the executive side. It is somewhat difficult from the appropriations angle for any committee to recommend an appropriation of money, a request for which has not been justified and no case made.

Mr. Chairman, let us look a little further here. In this particular matter, a commission has been appointed. The Commission can function without regard to the fact that they have not yet been confirmed by the other body. They can function up until the point where someone has been refused confirmation and that individual whose confirmation has been refused may no longer act. But the Commission can function.

They are attempting to hire a staff director, and as the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] said, it was offered to several persons and turned down. They are still trying to get a director. This is still no reason to deny funds—perhaps the reason the Commission cannot get a director is the fact no man will take the job until he knows the Commission has the money to pay him.

Mr. Chairman, I think since we passed the law a year ago the responsibility rests with the Congress of the United States to provide the money so they may go ahead with the work of this Commission. Without trying to place the blame, without trying to say that the White House slipped up or that the White House did not see to it that supporting evidence was submitted to the committee, without regard to how it happened, we would be short-circuiting that law which we passed last year if we did not give them the money now with which to function.

Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment here which I am prepared to offer. I would much rather see this House keep its record clear and if the suggestion made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] were carried out, that immediately upon the close of general debate the committee would rise and, since it is up to the minority to make a

motion to recommit, to offer a motion to recommit with instructions to hold hearings forthwith on this matter, we could bring it back within a week or 10 days after the hearings and have a sensible solution of this problem.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] such time as he may desire.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is the situation in which the committee finds itself: The language of the appropriation that was passed last year provided:

That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the 85th Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

What does that mean? That language, with the statement that the money shall not be available on a project that has been rejected by the Committee on Appropriations of either body, mean that the \$200,000 which has been allocated cannot be provided.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. It is the gentleman's opinion, I take it, that the \$200,000 which has been appropriated may not be used?

Mr. TABER. That has been allotted.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. That has been allotted; and that the impediment created by this language goes so far as to go through the 86th Congress?

Mr. TABER. The language that is here before the House at the moment goes so far as to include the 86th Congress, first session. On the other hand, let me say to the gentleman that right after the words "Eighty-fifth Congress" in the new bill the words "second session, and Eighty-sixth Congress, first session," are inserted in the bill that is presented before the House. Those words were not in the current fiscal year's operations. The gentleman understands that situation.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. So that this does definitely make impossible further operation without an appropriation if this language is accepted?

Mr. TABER. That is right. Under those circumstances I should like to see the committee do what I suggested a while back.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. With respect to the answer the gentleman gave the gentleman from New Jersey, is the gentleman of the opinion that the President could not allocate funds during this fiscal year from his emergency fund for carrying out the purposes of the Commission on Civil Rights because of the language that is in the bill for the fiscal year 1959?

Mr. TABER. Because of the operation of the Committee on Appropriations in rejecting this item last Friday.

Mr. YATES. The Committee on Appropriations rejected the item insofar as

it appertained to the appropriations bill for the next fiscal year. Therefore, it would not be applicable to the funds for this fiscal year, would it?

Mr. TABER. Certainly it would, because the allocation was made out of the funds for this fiscal year and that law was in effect, and it already has been accomplished by the rejection of the language relating to this situation in the motion that was made last Friday.

Mr. YATES. May I point out to the gentleman that this bill will not become a law before some months to come. Therefore, until it becomes a law, certainly the President may use his funds for this year.

Mr. TABER. He may use them, but not for an item that has been rejected by the Committee on Appropriations. I think that is clearly correct.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SHELLEY. In view of the fact that the full committee rejected the motion, that has already been accomplished; is that not correct?

Mr. TABER. That has already been accomplished, and that is the law that is enforced at the present time.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The use of the word "defer" is merely a play on words; is it not? Essentially what happened was a denial.

Mr. TABER. The thing that happened that was the denial, was the rejection of the motion to put the thing into the bill.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Precisely.

Mr. TABER. That is the situation which was created or rather that is what created the situation. The language in the report about the deferment would have no effect whatever.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. In connection with the use of the so-called emergency funds of the President, would the language as presently set out here prohibit the President from using any of the funds contained therein for the purpose of financing the meeting, to be held on February 25 by Eric Johnston and some 600 stooges, to organize and sell the American public on foreign aid?

Mr. TABER. I do not know anything about any estimate for the purpose of spending that money that has been presented to the Congress. I do not know of any action by the Committee on Appropriations or the Congress that would fit into the gathering that the gentleman suggests.

Mr. GROSS. May I say to the gentleman that we have the Dworshak amendment to the Mutual Security Act which prohibits the use of funds appropriated for that purpose, for the propagandizing or publicizing the foreign aid programs. Does the gentleman think, if the President used money for that purpose, that he would be flying in the face of the

clear intent of the Congress or does he not think so?

Mr. TABER. I would want to see the language involved. But that is another item that is not under consideration by the House at this time.

Mr. GROSS. No funds are specified here, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman states that the Committee on Appropriations having denied the motion for funds for the Commission on Civil Rights last Friday that that acts as a barrier to further action by the President this year because of the provision of this language. I will cite to the gentleman what the language says. It says:

That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project—

And so forth.

Mr. TABER. I read the language a little while ago that is in effect at the present time with reference to this \$1 million appropriation.

Mr. YATES. But I suggest to the gentleman that the motion which was made was a motion to allocate funds for the next fiscal year and not the funds that the gentleman was speaking about.

Mr. TABER. That was an appropriation request which was submitted to the Congress for the particular purpose for which these funds have been allocated and, therefore, it applies.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. The amount of the President's funds for this purpose is \$200,000.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. Of that they have spent about \$5,000; is that not correct?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. Is the gentleman from New York of the opinion that the balance remaining in the amount roughly of \$195,000 is not to be touched any further for this purpose?

Mr. TABER. That would be my understanding.

Mr. RABAUT. Does it not refer to this appropriation, which is an appropriation into the future?

Mr. TABER. It refers to any function or project for which function or project the budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted, pursuant to law, during the 85th Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration by the Senate or the House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either House.

Mr. RABAUT. But what about the language in the proposition before us last Friday, that refers to this appropriation.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. That is when that happened on Friday. That action results in the end of the authority to use funds from that particular source for the operation of this Commission.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. I think that the Commission could use the remaining \$195,000

of the \$200,000 that the President has already allocated to the Commission. That money is now in the hands of the Commission.

Mr. TABER. Well, I doubt that.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GARY. The money was also for immediate use. The amount involved in this bill is for the fiscal year 1959. That amount has not yet been denied or rejected, but the House committee has deferred action according to the report of the committee until they could get additional justification.

Mr. TABER. The fact is that the committee rejected the request for the appropriation. That is the thing we have got to consider. That is what we are up against.

Mr. GARY. The report of the committee does not say so.

Mr. TABER. I know what the report of the committee says, but the action of the committee was simply a rejection of the motion that was offered by the gentleman from Chicago.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. The action of the committee is expressed in the report. We use the report to convince every section of the Government. We say, "Put this in the report." In the report we say, "Not acted upon but deferred."

Mr. TABER. But it was acted upon. It was rejected.

Mr. RABAUT. But what we want to be certain of here is this: I think it would be very, very necessary for the Congress to be informed about the balance of this \$200,000 from the President's fund; whether or not that is denied from now on, or whether that is still usable for the purposes of this Commission.

Mr. TABER. The only thing I can say is that the gentleman read the language that was in the bill last year, because that is what governs.

Mr. RABAUT. Downstairs the committee was in executive session.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. Here is the report of their executive action. It reads, on page 4:

The committee has deferred action on the estimate of \$750,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission.

Mr. TABER. But the record of the committee will show that that motion to insert the item in the bill was rejected. That is what would govern.

Mr. RABAUT. It was the executive action of the committee at that time. The special committee presented it, but that is what the committee had before it.

Mr. TABER. Frankly, I did not vote for the bill which carries the authority for this Commission, but I have this feeling, that we have got to provide for the operation of that Commission and provide funds for it. I am in hopes that that Commission will come with some recommendations that may smooth out some of the difficulties that the Congress and the country are facing in that situation.

I would like to see the thing put in shape so that we could face the country and say, "We have done what we could to straighten out that situation." For that reason I feel that what we ought to do is to go back, after you get through with the general debate on this bill—go back into committee and have a hearing on this item right away and bring back a report on it, if they make out a case for it. I do not like to see this matter acted upon here and adopted or rejected without any hearing whatsoever; I think it is a great mistake and a very bad practice for the Appropriations Committee to get into a situation where it allows the House to come to a decision on a thing of this kind without any hearings whatsoever and without any justification as to what the money is going to be used for. For that reason and in the interest of orderly procedure I hope the Committee of the Whole will rise and that a hearing on this will be had immediately.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. POWELL. I would just like to ask one question: This motion that was defeated in the Committee on Appropriations on Friday was not a motion pertaining to that section on page 6, funds appropriated to the President; it was a motion by the gentleman from Illinois to set up a separate section entitled "Civil Rights Commission" and appropriate to that Commission \$750,000. Was it not, sir?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. POWELL. If that be true, sir, how can that in any way affect page 6, a separate section entitled "Funds Appropriated to the President for Emergencies and National Defense."

Mr. TABER. Because it says in the language of the bill—

Mr. POWELL. I am familiar with that language.

Mr. TABER. That no part of the appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the 85th Congress. I am leaving out a little—"And such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body."

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. POWELL. The motion offered by our colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOYLE] was not to that section at all.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate that.

Mr. POWELL. It was to set up a separate section.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate that, but I was just stating what the situation was with reference to the allocation of \$200,000 that has been attempted to be made.

Mr. POWELL. Does the gentleman take the position that if any motion were denied in any part of this bill for any new section, it would pertain only to page 6 funds appropriated to the President?

Mr. TABER. It would, insofar as the allocation of money out of the emergency fund is concerned.

Mr. POWELL. I do not follow the gentleman's reasoning.

Mr. TABER. I am sorry.

Mr. POWELL. I take the position that the gentleman from Illinois introduced an amendment to set up a separate section, a Civil Rights Commission, I think it was on page 8, and that was defeated. That does not apply to the President's emergency fund, because it was not an amendment to the President's emergency fund.

Mr. TABER. That is true; it was no amendment to the emergency fund, but it was an operation upon a budget estimate that had been submitted to the 85th Congress.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Is not the purpose of the language on page 6, lines 15 through 23, intended to prohibit the use of the emergency fund for any section of the bill in order that if the committee in its judgment denies one of these subsequent items this money can be used to overcome the denial by the committee?

Mr. TABER. That is correct, but it also refers to any estimate that is turned down during the 85th Congress.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I understand that, but the effect of this is not only to prohibit the use of the moneys appropriated in this section for civil-rights purposes but also it would go to the matter covered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOYLE]. It covered both of them?

Mr. TABER. Yes; it would.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. In line with the gentleman's suggestion, does he feel that there is any assurance that in the meantime the Commission can function while we are waiting for the committee to meet and the committee to act, or is it more or less out of existence on account of lack of funds at the present time?

Mr. TABER. I am afraid that is the situation.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ANDREWS. They have \$195,000 to do business up until the 1st of July.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I asked the gentleman from New York and I think he stated that in his opinion that is not so, that the \$195,000 will be stopped as of now due to the committee action.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I very seldom differ with the gentleman from New York, I have a tremendous respect for him, but,

in my opinion, the gentleman from New York is assuming that the minutes of the full committee are a matter of public record and take precedence over the committee report. The committee report is the evidence that is given out and the committee report distinctly uses the word "deferred." The full committee in voting upon this amendment either had to vote it up or down, so it was rejected, as I assume, by the full committee. The report uses a word that cannot be misinterpreted and that word is "deferred." It is on that that I base my claim and I am in opposition to the thoughts expressed by the gentleman, my very distinguished colleague, from New York.

Mr. TABER. The committees of this House are required to keep records. That record is the thing that would govern in this particular case. I believe that record will show just what I indicated, that is, that the motion was offered and was rejected.

Mr. RABAUT. What do we take into consideration when we want to find out what was the intent of the action of the committee and what instructions are given, in everything referred to in this body? The first word that would come from the gentleman would be "bring me the report." The report uses the word "deferred."

Mr. TABER. I would go back of the report to the action of the committee.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The report which the gentleman from Michigan refers to does not express the final action of the Appropriations Committee. If the action of the Appropriations Committee which was taken last Friday were reported in a committee report at this time, it would show that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois was defeated; hence the report in its finality would show exactly what had transpired. But the report which the gentleman reads from was written before the action of the committee taken on last Friday. That committee action was taken and it is necessary to have committee approval on this item. So the gentleman from New York is absolutely right in the position he takes.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. I am sorry I cannot agree with my friend from New York as to his interpretation of the action of the committee. It seems to me that the report of the committee as to what went on in the committee is the only official account of what took place. But even assuming that the gentleman is right, may I call attention to the fact the language under discussion in the bill says:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project.

Now, the allocation of \$200,000 has already been made, so it does not have to be reallocated. That has been made; it is out of the way. And, I cannot see by

any stretch of the imagination how that language could possibly prevent the use of the \$200,000 that has already been allocated to this project.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to this discussion with a great deal of interest. I happen to be the ranking minority member on this subcommittee. I think this report reads just as my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] says it does, that in the opinion of the subcommittee this \$750,000 item was simply deferred until we could hear from the commission itself. Now, there has been a lot of talk here today, and I think the Members are stretching the issue pretty far. As far as the action of the full committee was concerned on last Friday, it was simply on a voice vote, and very few voices that I heard responded to the question. Personally I am of the opinion that we should reconsider this request for \$750,000. It is certainly the intent that the law at least be applied to this commission, and if we are going to take into consideration the laws we passed setting up the commission and try to defeat the will of the Congress, well, then, of course, that is up to this body.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. It seems to me that this very discussion as to the legal effect of what has taken place and the difference of opinion which exists here between the distinguished members of this committee points up the essential sensibleness of the proposition made by the gentleman from New York that at the conclusion of general debate we rise and send this matter back to the committee to iron this out and make clear just what they do propose to do. If they see fit to deny any appropriation for this commission, then we can fight it out on the floor, but certainly we should know and therefore should be in agreement before the bill is here as to exactly what the Committee on Appropriations intended to do. I hope that the Members will agree that we should, at the close of general debate, send this back.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHELLEY. I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING]. I think what is going on is an illustration of what makes the law business intriguing; a lot of different interpretations by different lawyers as to what the language means. I have my own opinion, and I agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. As of now or as of last Friday morning, the President of the United States is estopped from using any further funds for this Commission. I do not think that is a situation that any of us want to see exist. I know if I offer the amendment when the bill is being read and debated,

that it will be defeated, and it just simply solidifies that situation more. I think in view of the differences of interpretation that certainly the ordinary way to handle this would be to have it go back to the committee. Let us have a hearing right away. The proceedings before the Senate next week certainly will be available.

I would like to ask this question, Mr. Chairman: Is the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] going to make that motion?

Mr. TABER. It is my intention to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, continuing the thought which I was expressing when the Committee rose informally a moment ago, I understand now that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will offer a motion, immediately upon the conclusion of general debate, that the Committee rise. Will the gentleman from Alabama, the chairman of the subcommittee, since that will put the bill back into the committee, call a meeting of our committee within the next several days so that we can resolve this matter and bring it back to the House in an orderly way? I would like to see if we can get action on that. I put the question.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] one more question. I sat on this committee. I thought that the Commission was going to have its turn and be treated properly. We brought up the subject of the President's Emergency Fund Allotment, of \$200,000, and learned that only \$5,000 of that amount had been used, although the Commission had been in existence for about 6 months.

Incidentally, there is a bill before the committee to return that money to the President's fund. No one has been before us to justify returning it. But the point that I want to make with the gentleman from New York is this. The debate on this report of the committee is now taking place in the House. There was no debate in the full committee on the language of the bill. This report was approved by the full committee and this report carries the word deferred. That word deferred was approved by the full committee last Friday. That is the point that I am making. This report is the record of the action of the committee. The report was approved by the committee and I say that the money is in there at this time. In am referring to the balance in the President's Fund, which is \$5,000 less than \$200,000. All they have used for the period thus far is \$5,000. The balance of the money, \$195,000, is in there still available for use.

The other item, the \$750,000, will come to us in a supplemental request as soon as the commission acts, as soon as they

get their feet off the ground and decide what they want. They are dragging their feet. They have dragged their feet and the House will fall into a trap if they do anything other than stand by the action of this committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman asked me a question! The language of the report does not cover the action of the committee.

[Mr. SIKES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

(Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to speak out of order.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, the Air Force informs me that Brig. Gen. Charles D. Jones has been officially declared to be presumed dead. General Jones has been serving as assistant in charge of legislative liaison for the House and Senate of the United States Congress. News of the loss of this able officer, who has served so well the needs of Congress in providing liaison and legislative help to the Members of Congress, comes to us with a real shock and deep sadness.

Tragedy has indeed struck close to the halls of Congress. Brig. Gen. Charles D. Jones went down in the Chesapeake Bay presumably in his B-57 jet bomber while returning to Washington for legislative liaison duties.

From his birthplace, Jackson, Miss., Charles D. Jones went to the University of Notre Dame and graduated in 1932. His love of flying led him into the Air Corps in 1934 as a flying cadet, and in 1935, as a second lieutenant, he began a career which was to take him to many parts of the world, to try and to prove his strength, his courage and his devotion to his ideals.

In the early stages of our invasion of north Africa, General Jones went ashore with the Army troops to establish liaison between Gen. John K. Cannon's tactical air force and Gen. George S. Patton's ground forces. While flying a B-17 bomber in a raid over Tunis, he was wounded and hospitalized for a long period of time. Back in combat again, this time on a B-25 mission over Rome, Italy, General Jones was shot down and made a prisoner of war. His liberation came more than a year later, in May 1945.

It so happened that the first duty assignment Gen. Charles D. Jones had was at Barksdale Air Force Base near Shreveport, La. This is my home. It was while serving at this base that he met, fell in love with and married Dorthea Erickson, a native of my home of Shreveport, La. Together they moved from this first assignment to positions of great responsibility for General Jones. Just prior to coming to Washington he

served as Chief of Staff, Allied Air Forces in Northern Europe.

I pay tribute now to a gallant airman. He will long be remembered by the people of Mississippi and Louisiana, the Air Force and the country he so nobly served. To his little wife and two children in this dark hour of their lives we of the Congress who knew and loved General Jones extend our sincere and abiding sympathy.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOYLE].

Mr. BOYLE. Mr. Chairman, for the record, permit me to submit the alleged noncontroversial and easily understood amendment introduced by me before the Appropriations Committee last Friday morning. Please refer to page 8. After line 7, this is the wording I propose as a new section:

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946—

Mr. RABAUT. If the gentleman will yield, has the gentleman put the amendment in the right place in his announcement now? In what line did he have the amendment?

Mr. BOYLE. I had a new section, and I asked to have it incorporated just before section 210. That is actually where I had it inserted.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman's amendment offered the other day was on page 14, just before section 210.

Mr. BOYLE. That is correct.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman did not say that a few minutes ago. That is why I asked him about it. I thought the gentleman had mentioned the wrong section.

Mr. BOYLE. I thought I was reporting the language *haec verba* I employed at the time and place in question. I may have said that I inserted it at that point last Friday but today propose to insert it after line 7 on page 8, because it appears to be a better arrangement. In the hustle and hurry of last Friday, when I had not even had an opportunity to inspect the bill or read the report or even to look into the hearings, in a split second it was difficult to determine where would be the best place to insert that amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. You are going to put it now on page 8, after line 7?

Mr. BOYLE. If I have the opportunity of again introducing the amendment that I introduced before the full committee, I propose to put it after line 7 on page 8. If I may conclude the amendment, it reads further, as follows:

As authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 558), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$750,000.

I would prefer to transmit the question of whether the language on page 6, after line 15, after \$100,000 and starting with the word "Provided" actually is legislation within an appropriation bill; or constitutes a mere limitation on the right of spending the funds appropriated to the President; or, urged by the gentleman from New York, whether my intro-

duction of the amendment to the committee restoring the budget request of \$750,000 which was voted down, constituted a rejection.

This was in fact a denial and came within the language on page 6 which precluded further consideration during the 85th Congress, 2d session, and the 86th Congress, 1st session.

Further, for the purpose of debate, I would respectfully request that controversies regarding the significance of the word "defer" be set aside for the present. To evaluate properly the question of whether the word "deferred" in the light of the action by the committee is synonymous with "reject" does not need to be resolved at this time.

Let us take all of these intangibles out of the deliberations today and let us talk about the Congress that thinks of itself as being the most deliberative and the most representative and responsible branch of government on earth. We find ourselves after long, long, years—the first time in 82 years,—putting on the statute books and enacting into law a civil-rights bill. Almost in the first section of that civil-rights bill there is set out a provision creating a Civil Rights Commission. Now, how in the name of heaven can you justify legislating a bill into existence and almost in the same breath denying any money to implement or to call into existence the commission that obviously represents efforts in one of the most tender and one of the most difficult and one of the most emotional areas in any bill that has ever come before the Congress.

Permit me, without taking any undue pride, to make the observation that as I sat there last Friday morning and urged my amendment, I was pretty much in the minority. So little interest was displayed in support of the amendment that I did not ask for a rollcall. Due to the fact that the Commission established under the act has a life of only 2 years and 60 days after enactment of the law, which was September 9, 1957, we should do everything we can to implement this law and give and make available the necessary money to fulfill the congressional intent.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYLE. I yield.

Mr. YOUNGER. Did the full committee vote and approve the committee report which appears to be in question?

Mr. BOYLE. I would rather let the secretary read the record of the proceedings, as it speaks for itself. Mr. Clerk, what does the record of the full committee show?

Mr. GARY. The committee was in executive session, and its records are not open to the public.

Mr. YOUNGER. I am talking about the full committee.

Mr. GARY. The records of the full committee and the action of the full committee were in executive session and are not open to the public. The committee has set up the report of what has transpired, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOYLE] cannot say that that was not the reason the committee took the action that it did.

Mr. BOYLE. I carefully said, "Let us transmit either 1 of these 3 suppositions that might have anything to do with it," since I have an amendment at the Clerk's desk that I am prepared to introduce in the event that our deliberations reach that stage today.

Mr. YOUNGER. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. BOYLE. Gladly.

Mr. YOUNGER. To clear this up—I am talking about the full committee. Did it approve the report that is before the committee at that time?

Mr. GARY. They did.

Mr. YOUNGER. According to the minority ranking member, there was no action taken on the committee report itself.

Mr. GARY. It is the report of the Appropriations Committee, and it states what the committee did. That is the only official report of the committee.

Mr. YOUNGER. But there is no record that that report was approved by the committee?

Mr. GARY. It does not have to be. It was reported to this floor as the report of the committee.

Mr. YOUNGER. So that anybody can bring in a report without the approval of the committee? Is that the way you operate?

Mr. GARY. The committee itself brought the report in.

Mr. YOUNGER. They did not, because the committee never approved it.

Mr. GARY. The committee took a vote in committee, and the bill and the report was approved by the committee.

Mr. YOUNGER. No. The report was not in the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOYLE] has expired.

(Mr. BOYLE asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the tactics of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] of trying to bring some order out of this confusion by a move that the Committee rise at the proper time.

As we now look at the situation, we now have a Civil Rights Commission, not confirmed, without a staff, and with no funds. That is a deplorable situation for our country.

I have talked to the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. He says that the minute the White House sends over a request for funds and the Commission is confirmed, then it will be mandatory for hearings to be held, and the appropriation to be presented to this body. Am I correct?

Mr. CANNON. Approximately; I will be glad to explain the usual procedure in a moment.

Mr. POWELL. I believe that we have confusion, the denial or deferment of rights, and the question of whether or not the President has \$200,000 allocated to the Civil Rights Commission or not; with a Commission not formed; with a

staff that has not been appointed, and I believe the only thing to do is to rise and adjourn and wait until we have something tangible to really present here. The next move, as I see it, is for the White House to send to the committee a representative to testify on how much money they need and how it should be spent.

I will support the motion to rise.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWELL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHELLEY. If the motion to which the gentleman refers is offered by the gentleman from New York, the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Appropriations, that would be a motion at the conclusion of general debate that the Committee of the Whole do now rise. We would go back in the House and the bill would be left resting on the Clerk's desk where it could stay ad infinitum until it is taken up again on the calendar or rescheduled; and nothing is done unless at the same time the chairman of the full committee or the chairman of the subcommittee calls such a meeting. Is that not so?

Mr. POWELL. That is correct.

Mr. SHELLEY. In view of the fact that we have had no response to the question I addressed to the chairman of the subcommittee, my very good friend the gentleman from Alabama, with whom I enjoy serving on the subcommittee—and I think that is a very vital factor in this connection, may I suggest to the gentleman from New York that it might be very appropriate since he has the floor that he address the question again to the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. POWELL. I would like to address the question to the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri, first: If the Committee does rise, and if there is a message from the White House that Dr. Hannah, Chairman of the Commission, is available for testimony, will you, as chairman of the full committee, say that there will be hearings on an appropriation for the Civil Rights Commission?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, in response to the inquiry of the gentleman from New York, may I say that when such a request is received from the executive department, the regular routine invariably followed is to refer the request to the Committee on Appropriations. It is then, in turn, referred to the subcommittee.

In the event that an estimate was received from the executive department it would, of course, come to the Committee on Appropriations, since it could go nowhere else; and when it came to me I would, as I have always done, refer it to the proper subcommittee for consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

Mr. ROOSEVELT. May I then, Mr. Chairman, ask this question of the chairman of the subcommittee to whom the chairman of the full committee says the request would be referred? Would the chairman of the subcommittee call his subcommittee together immediately and act upon the request for appropriation and bring it back to the floor of the House?

Mr. ANDREWS. That would depend on the majority vote of the subcommittee.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. But you would call the committee together so it might vote?

Mr. ANDREWS. I would.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me unfortunate that we ever got into a position in the House where we had to have this kind of debate. It cannot be clear to anyone, I think, exactly what the law is. We have distinguished gentlemen on both sides of the aisle differing as to the exact effect of the action the committee has already taken. I think it may be summed up by saying that in the opinion of sound people the Civil Rights Commission as of today cannot act. It is in effect helpless if the President agrees with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. It, therefore, seems very clear to me that we must demand that the executive branch of the Government with all speed do something to rectify the situation in the immediate future. This is a sorry, yes, a shameful, record which we have had brought before us. Five months after the law became effective the Civil Rights Commission is not organized, has no Director and not even the chairman could take the time to be sure his Commission would have the necessary funds to do the vital job assigned to it. Where is the leadership of the Republican Party? Where has the President been? One must wonder: Is there a deal to destroy the effectiveness of the Commission? I hope not, but the record is just plain bad.

I personally am very sorry even to see the makeup of the Commission itself with the 3 of its 6 members avowedly opposed to desegregation. But that is beside the point at this particular time. I want to simply say that if the motion of the gentleman from Michigan is carried, I sincerely hope that the matter will be brought back to the House at the earliest possible opportunity, that this country may not be put in the position of having a Civil Rights Commission unable to act in this important election year. It would be taken all around the world, as we know, as a lack of interest in what is probably one of the decisive factors in our battle against communism today. So, upon the word of the gentleman who heads the subcommittee, I personally hope and believe we will get the earliest possible action and the full \$750,000 given to the Commission so that it may go ahead.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield to the gentleman from New York who has led us in our fight for civil rights.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, let it be noted that the members of the Civil Rights Commission were appointed on November 7, 1957, with the exception of Doyle E. Carlton, who was appointed on December 23, 1957. Let it also be remembered that the life of the Commission extends for 2 years plus 60 days. Since the final report must be submitted to the President and Congress not later than 2 years from the enactment of the act and 60 days thereafter to permit them to wind up its affairs, time is running out. I can safely say I am sure from the facts elucidated today that the administration has been stalling. I cannot find any other word to characterize it. All of these months have gone by and this Commission has not been functioning. That does not mean that we should not carry out our duties in this matter. Our duty is to appropriate where there has been an authorization. There has been an authorization in the civil-rights bill and I think we would be derelict if we did not appropriate here certain sums. We have the assurance given to us that those appropriations will be made. We have the assurance of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, that I think we can rely on. We have the assurance of responsible members of that great committee that we can rely upon. It is for that reason I am willing to vote for a motion that the committee rise so that the Appropriations Committee can hear from the Bureau of the Budget. I hope that this debate will act as a sort of a prod to spur the Bureau of the Budget and the administration to do what is necessary in the premises.

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRANT].

(Mr. GRANT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I am surprised that the action of the Appropriations Committee has stirred up this opposition. If the action taken by the committee had been on any other subject, you would have heard very little.

By this amendment you are asking this House to approve the expenditure of a sizable amount of money without any justification by the Commission. But be that as it may, it is "water over the dam"—so to speak—for Congress has already spoken and written into law the very things that it set up a Commission to find out what should be done in the first place. In other words, this very Congress passed a measure taking away the right of trial by jury and seeking to penalize the South. And may I prophesy that this may some day come back to haunt those who voted for it. You cannot through malice, hate, and prejudice penalize one great section of this Nation without doing violence to all other sections.

For the first time in nearly a century you were able to get legislation passed covering so-called civil rights. In the

same legislation, you set up a Commission—a Commission for what?—listen, a Commission to investigate and find out what kind of legislation they should recommend to the Congress.

Now, since you already have the legislation, what is the Commission to do? You simply have the "cart before the horse." In my opinion there is only one thing that they can do and that would be to recommend the repeal of the legislation already enacted. However, I know that the proponents of this legislation do not think this will be done.

As you will recall, this legislation originally provided that the Commission be given a free hand to appoint thousands upon thousands of investigators, snoopers, and harassers—the sky was the limit—to poke their noses into citizens' business and homes; however, the motive was so obvious that we were enabled to cut this down to only a small number.

Let the Commission come before the Appropriations Committee and justify their needs; other agencies, departments, and commissions do this; why should this one be treated differently.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON].

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, the situation here today is caused, I think it is perfectly obvious now, by the fact that the White House has not taken enough interest in civil rights since the legislation passed, and in the money needed to take action. The Commissioners were given interim appointments and under the law can act and should have acted before this time. Notwithstanding this, we run into a situation where the House Appropriations Committee has decided that because no case was made by the White House, it should not have acted. I disagree with the action of the Appropriations subcommittee. I would much prefer, from my own point of view, to stay here today, notwithstanding the deficiencies which the Appropriations Committee finds, and appropriate this money. It is obvious, however, that this cannot be done, that there is some confusion, and we can only hope that the Committee will hold hearings. But it cannot possibly hold hearings until the administration comes up with witnesses. We are going to leave this matter in a state of suspension, as it has been since the law was enacted. I think it is too bad but I do not know what else can be done about it.

As a result of this debate, the situation has become clearer. Alert action by the Democrats in the Committee of the Whole House has prevented this legislation from passing without funds for the Civil Rights Commission. In so doing, we have saved the White House from its own folly. But, more important, we have made possible subsequent action by the Appropriations Committee which will enable the civil-rights law to be implemented.

The matter is now to be placed where it belongs—on the President's doorstep. We Democrats will do everything possible to see that funds are appropriated for the Civil Rights Commission. Be-

fore we can do this, however, the White House must request funds and have someone go before the Appropriations Committee to ask for them. Now we shall see whether or not we have revived General Eisenhower's interest in civil rights. If we have, he will ask for the moneys and a Democratic Congress will appropriate the funds required.

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. RABAUT.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes, 85, noes 67.

So the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BOLLING, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10589) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 533. Joint resolution making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

BLOOD, BREATH, AND URINE TESTS AS EVIDENCE OF INTOXICATION IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 969) to prescribe the weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in the blood or urine of persons tried in the District of Columbia for operating vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of February 5, 1958.)

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, S. 969, as it passed the Senate, provided for the use in evidence of the results of tests of alcohol in the blood or urine of persons

tried in the District of Columbia for operating a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

The bill, S. 969, was referred to the House District Committee, and at the time the committee considered the bill on August 19, 1957, the House District Committee struck all after the enacting clause and inserted the provisions of a bill, which had been before the committee, H. R. 2206, which provided that the evidence of tests in the blood or urine be permitted in evidence and in addition included also a breath test. The House bill further provided that the evidence be permissible not only while operating a vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquors but in the case of negligent homicide or manslaughter.

The House also wrote an amendment to the bill that would guarantee that no person would be forced to submit to such test against his will.

In the Senate and House bills there were differences in the formula as laid down in these tests. At the time the conferees considered the bills in conference a medical expert was brought before the conferees and after hearing from this expert the conferees agreed unanimously that the formula as provided in the Senate bill should be adopted. The Senate agreed to accept the amendments as provided in the House bill which would provide that such evidence be admissible when a person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, negligent homicide and manslaughter.

The conferees further agreed that section 2, which was written into the bill, which would guarantee that no person would be required to submit to such test against his will should be accepted.

The conferees agreed unanimously to these changes.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE ACTS KNOWN AS THE LIFE INSURANCE ACT AND THE FIRE AND CASUALTY ACT

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 1040) to amend the acts known as the Life Insurance Act, approved June 19, 1934, and the Fire and Casualty Act, approved October 9, 1940, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of chapter II of the Life Insurance Act (sec. 35-404, District of Columbia Code, 1951 edition), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to issue a certificate of authority to a company when it shall have complied with the requirements of the laws of the District so as to be entitled to do business therein. The Superintendent may, however, satisfy himself by such investigation as he may deem proper or necessary that such company is

duly qualified under the laws of the District to transact business therein, and may refuse to issue or renew any such certificate to a company if the issuance or renewal of such certificate would adversely affect the public interest. In each case the certificate shall be issued under the seal of the Superintendent, authorizing and empowering the company to transact the kind or kinds of business specified in the certificate, and each such certificate shall be made to expire on the 30th day of April next succeeding the date of its issuance. No company shall transact any business of insurance in or from the District until it shall have received a certificate of authority as authorized by this section and no company shall transact any business of insurance not specified in such certificate of authority."

SEC. 2. That section 6 of chapter II of the Life Insurance Act (sec. 35-405, District of Columbia Code, 1951 edition) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. The Superintendent shall have power to revoke or suspend the certificate of authority to transact business in the District of any company which has failed or refused to comply with any provision or requirement of this act, or which—

"(a) is impaired in capital or surplus;

"(b) is insolvent;

"(c) is in such a condition that its further transaction of business in the District would be hazardous to its policyholders or creditors or to the public;

"(d) has refused or neglected to pay a valid final judgment against such company within 30 days after such judgment shall have become final either by expiration without appeal within the time when such appeal might have been perfected, or by final affirmance on appeal;

"(e) has violated any law of the District or has in the District violated its charter or exceeded its corporate powers;

"(f) has refused to submit its books, papers, accounts, records, or affairs to the reasonable inspection or examination of the Superintendent, his deputies, or duly appointed examiners;

"(g) has an officer who has refused upon reasonable demand to be examined under oath touching its affairs;

"(h) fails to file with the Superintendent a copy of an amendment to its charter or articles of association within 30 days after the effective date of such amendment;

"(i) has had its corporate existence dissolved or its certificate of authority revoked in the State in which it was organized;

"(j) has had all its risks reinsured in their entirety in another company, without prior approval of the Superintendent; or

"(k) has made, issued, circulated, or caused to be issued or circulated any estimate, illustration, circular, or statement of any sort misrepresenting either its status or the terms of any policy issued or to be issued by it, or the benefits or advantages promised thereby, or the dividends or shares of the surplus to be received thereon, or has used any name or title of any policy or class of policies misrepresenting the true nature thereof.

"The Superintendent shall not revoke or suspend the certificate of authority of any company until he has given the company not less than 30 days' notice of the proposed revocation or suspension and of the grounds alleged therefor, and has afforded the company an opportunity for a full hearing. *Provided*, That if the Superintendent shall find upon examination that the further transaction of business by the company would be hazardous to the public or to the policyholders or creditors of the company in the District, he may suspend such authority without giving notice as herein required: *Provided further*, That in lieu of revoking or suspending the certificate of authority of any company for causes enumerated in this section, after

hearing as herein provided, the Superintendent may subject such company to a penalty of not more than \$200 when in his judgment he finds that the public interest would be best served by the continued operation of the company. The amount of any such penalty shall be paid by the company through the Office of the Superintendent to the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia. At any hearing provided by this section, the Superintendent shall have authority to administer oaths to witnesses. Anyone testifying falsely after having been administered such an oath shall be subject to the penalties of perjury."

SEC. 3. That section 27 of chapter II of the Life Insurance Act (sec. 35-426, D. C. Code, 1951 edition) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 27. The Superintendent of Insurance may suspend or revoke the license of any life insurance general agent, agent, solicitor, or broker when and if, after investigation, it appears to the Superintendent that any license issued to such person was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation; or that the general agent, agent, solicitor, or broker has violated any insurance law of the District; or has made any misleading representations or incomplete or fraudulent comparison of any policies or companies or concerning any companies to any person for the purpose or with the intention of inducing such person to lapse, forfeit, surrender, or exchange his insurance then in force; or has made any misleading estimate of the dividends or share of surplus to be received on a policy; or has failed or refused to pay or to deliver to the company or to its principal any money or other property in the hands of said general agent, agent, solicitor, or broker belonging to such company or principal when requested so to do; or has violated any lawful ruling of the insurance department; or has been convicted of a felony; or has otherwise shown himself untrustworthy or incompetent to act as a life insurance general agent, agent, solicitor, or broker. Before the Superintendent of Insurance shall revoke or suspend the license of any such person he shall give to such person an opportunity to be fully heard, and to introduce evidence in his behalf. Within 30 days after the revocation or suspension of license or the refusal of the Superintendent to grant a license, the general agent, agent, solicitor, or broker, or applicant aggrieved may appeal from the ruling of the Superintendent of Insurance to the court of competent jurisdiction designated in section 28. Appeals may be taken from the judgment of said court as prescribed in section 28. At any hearing provided by this section, the Superintendent shall have authority to administer oaths to witnesses. Anyone testifying falsely after having been administered such an oath shall be subject to the penalties of perjury.

"No individual whose license as a general agent, agent, solicitor, or broker is revoked shall be entitled to any license under this act for a period of 1 year after revocation.

"Any person who violates any provision of this section upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$100 for each and every violation: *Provided*, That in lieu of revoking or suspending the license of any such general agent, agent, solicitor, or broker for causes enumerated in this section after hearing as herein provided, the Superintendent may subject such person to a penalty of not more than \$200 when in his judgment he finds that the public interest would be best served by the continuation of the license of such person. The amount of any such penalty shall be paid by such person through the office of the Superintendent to the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia."

SEC. 4. That section 3 of chapter II of the Fire and Casualty Act (sec. 35-1306, D. C. Code, 1951 edition) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The Superintendent shall have power to revoke or suspend the certificate of authority to transact business in the District of any company which has failed or refused to comply with any provision or requirement of this act, or which—

"(a) is impaired in capital or surplus;

"(b) is insolvent;

"(c) is in such a condition that its further transaction of business in the District would be hazardous to its policyholders or creditors, or to the public;

"(d) has refused or neglected to pay a valid final judgment against such company within 30 days after such judgment shall have become final either by expiration without appeal within the time when such appeal might have been perfected, or by final affirmation on appeal;

"(e) has violated any law of the District or has in the District violated its charter or exceeded its corporate powers;

"(f) has refused to submit its books, papers, accounts, records, or affairs to the reasonable inspection or examination of the Superintendent, his deputies, or duly appointed examiners;

"(g) has an officer who has refused upon reasonable demand to be examined under oath touching its affairs;

"(h) fails to file with the Superintendent a copy of an amendment to its charter or articles of association within 30 days after the effective date of such amendment;

"(i) has had its corporate existence dissolved or its certificate of authority revoked in the State in which it was organized;

"(j) has had all its risks reinsured in their entirety in another company, without prior approval of the Superintendent; or

"(k) has made, issued, circulated, or caused to be issued or circulated any estimate, illustration, circular, or statement of any sort misrepresenting either its status or the terms of any policy issued or to be issued by it, or the benefits or advantages promised thereby, or the dividends or shares of the surplus to be received thereon, or has used any name or title of any policy or class of policies misrepresenting the true nature thereof.

"The Superintendent shall not revoke or suspend the certificate of authority of any company until he has given the company not less than 30 days' notice of the proposed revocation or suspension and of the grounds alleged therefor, and has afforded the company an opportunity for a full hearing: *Provided*, That if the Superintendent shall find upon examination that the further transaction of business by the company would be hazardous to the public or to the policyholders or creditors of the company in the District, he may suspend such authority without giving notice as herein required: *Provided further*, That in lieu of revoking or suspending the certificate of authority of any company for causes enumerated in this section after hearing as herein provided, the Superintendent may subject such company to a penalty of not more than \$200 when in his judgment he finds that public interest would be best served by the continued operation of the company. The amount of any such penalty shall be paid by the company through the office of the Superintendent to the Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia. At any hearing provided by this section, the Superintendent shall have authority to administer oaths to witnesses. Anyone testifying falsely after having been administered such an oath shall be subject to the penalties of perjury."

SEC. 5. That section 30 of chapter II of the Fire and Casualty Act (sec. 35-1334, D. C. Code, 1951 edition) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 30. No company authorized to do business in the District shall, by its representatives or otherwise, make, write, issue, or

deliver any contract of insurance, surety, or indemnity, except title and ocean marine insurance, on any person, property, business activity, or insurable interest within the District except through regularly constituted policy-writing agents or authorized salaried employees licensed in the District as provided in this act.

"No such contract covering persons, property, business activities, or insurable interests in the District, except contracts of title and ocean marine insurance, shall be written, issued, or delivered by any authorized company or by any of its representatives unless such contract is duly countersigned in writing by a person who is licensed as provided in this act to countersign such contracts, and no salaried officer, manager, or other salaried employee of any authorized company, unless he be licensed as provided in this act, shall write, issue, or countersign any such contract.

"No company, agent, or salaried company employee shall make any agreement as to a policy other than that which is plainly expressed in the policy issued.

"No company, agent, salaried company employee, or broker shall pay or offer to pay or allow as an inducement to any person to insure any rebate of premium or any special favor or advantage whatever in the dividends to accrue thereon, or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy.

"Every company authorized by this act to do business in the District shall file annually with the Superintendent on or before the 15th day of April, and at such other times as they may be appointed, a list of agents and salaried employees of said company who are authorized to solicit, write, effect, issue, or deliver policies for such company in the District, except that the names of soliciting agents may be filed either by the company or by the policy-writing agent.

"Any policywriting agent or salaried company employee authorized by any company to solicit, negotiate, bind, write, or issue policies or applications therefor shall, in any controversy between the insured or his representative and the said company, be held to be the agent of the company which issued or affected the policy solicited or so applied for, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Any payment made by or on behalf of the insured to any broker for policies issued to such broker for delivery to the insured or issued directly to the insured on the order of such broker, shall, in controversies between the insured and the company, be deemed to have been paid to the company.

"No soliciting agent shall have any authority to countersign any policy."

SEC. 6. That section 32 of chapter II of the Fire and Casualty Act (sec. 35-1336, District of Columbia Code, 1951 edition) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 32. Any person hereafter desiring to engage in business in the District as a policywriting agent, soliciting agent, broker, or salaried company employee, as defined by this act shall, before engaging in such business, secure from the Superintendent a license authorizing him to engage in such business. The person to whom the license may be issued shall file sworn answers to such interrogatories as the Superintendent may require. Before the Superintendent shall issue or renew a license to any policywriting agent, soliciting agent, or salaried company employee, he shall require the company or policywriting agent desiring the appointment of such person to certify—

"(a) that the person to be appointed, if not a salaried company employee, is a resident of this District, or that his principal office for the conduct of such business is in or will be maintained in the District;

"(b) that he is personally known to the person making the certification;

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 31, 1958
For actions of March 28, 1958
85th-2d, No. 51

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agricultural appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 11767 (H. Rept. 1584). p. 5088

Representatives of the Department agencies have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the estimates for the Department. Copies of the bill and committee report will be distributed directly to the agency budget offices, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has been worked out with the Department agencies. The agencies will receive the material at the same time this office will receive it. The material will not be distributed from this office. In general, copies should be obtained from the agency budget offices rather than from this office.

At the end of this Digest are a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the 1959 estimates and with anticipated funds available in 1958, and excerpts from the committee report.

2. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. The Appropriations Committee submitted a supplemental report on this bill, H. R. 10589 (H. Rept. 1332, Part 2). p. 5087

3. PURCHASING. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 588, to provide immediate appropriations to Government civilian agencies of up to 50% of the amounts set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1959 for the objects "Supplies and Materials" and "Equipment" in order to accelerate planned procurement programs (H. Rept. 1583). p. 5088
4. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment, 218 to 102, S. 3262, to authorize Federal grants to construct Olympic facilities for the 1960 winter games on Forest Service land. Rejected several amendments dealing with the role of the Armed Services in handling the games. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 5058-9, 5071-81
5. IMPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11407, to extend for two years the law allowing free importation of personal and household goods brought into the U. S. under Government orders. pp. 5052-3
Passed without amendment H. R. 10112, to make permanent the existing privileges of free importation of guar seed. p. 5053
6. FLOOD CONTROL. Granted the House Conferees on S. 497, the Flood-Control Act of 1958, until midnight, Mar. 28, to file their report. Reps. McGregor, Martin and Fallon discussed the speed with which the committee acted. (p. 5057). The Daily Digest reported: "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate and House-passed versions of S. 497, Flood Control Act of 1958." (p. D274).
7. ROADS. Disagreed with the Senate amendment to H. R. 9821, the road authorization bill, and appointed conferees. Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 27. p. 5056
Rep. Curtis, Mass., criticized the increase in the Federal share of matched grants from 50 to 70% of the cost for the \$400 million additional for ABC roads. He stated that such "farm-to-market" roads as might be helped were of "predominantly local interest." p. 5082
8. RECIPROCAL TRADE. Reps. Bailey Hoffman, Kearns, Neal, Bennett (Mich.), and Dorn discussed various aspects of the foreign trade programs and policies of the U. S. pp. 5056, 5083-5.
9. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Westland was elected a member of the Government Operations Committee. p. 5082
10. SOIL BANK. Received from this Department a report on the conservation reserve program of the Soil Bank for 1957. p. 5087
11. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. Received from the State Department the sixth report on the extent and disposition of U. S. contributions to international organizations for fiscal year 1957 (H. Doc. 360). p. 5087
12. RECLAMATION. Received a Mass. Legislature memorial urging Congress and the President to enact legislation expanding the use of artificial irrigation. p. 5089
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Mon., Mar. 31, the House would consider H. J. Res. 588, to accelerate expenditures for planned procurement programs through advance purchases by Government agencies against eventual 1959 appropriations, to be followed by consideration of H. R. 10589, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1959, and S. 1740, to authorize payment from the Employees' Life Insurance Fund of expenses incurred by the CSC in assuming and maintaining the assets and liabilities of certain

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

BY THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS



MARCH 28, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1958

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 28, 1958.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: By direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I submit herewith the committee's report on the budget estimates of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Respectfully,

CLARENCE CANNON, *Chairman.*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL TO WHOLE COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1958.

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,
*Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to its assignment, the Subcommittee on General Government Matters reported the regular annual General Government Matters Appropriation Bill, 1959, on February 7, 1958. The Subcommittee at that time reported that it had deferred action on the budget estimate for the Commission on Civil Rights.

Subsequently, in response to a request from a majority of its membership, the Subcommittee has been reconvened. On March 25, 1958, a hearing was held on the item, as well as on the supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1958 for the same Commission.

The recommendations of a majority of the Subcommittee are contained in the attached report proposed for adoption by the whole Committee.

Respectfully,

GEORGE W. ANDREWS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on General Government Matters.

▼

Union Calendar No. 519

85TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { Rept. 1332
2d Session } Part II

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

MARCH 28, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT—PART II

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Committee has had before it, for consideration and recommendation, messages from the President transmitting (among other items) estimates of appropriation for the Commission on Civil Rights for the fiscal years 1958 (H. Doc. No. 313) and 1959 (H. Doc. No. 266). The following actions are recommended with respect to each of the estimates:

FISCAL YEAR 1958

Regular annual appropriation.....	-----
Supplemental estimate, 1958.....	\$200,000
Recommended for appropriation.....	-----

The Commission on Civil Rights has been operating out of an allocation of \$200,000 made from the President's Emergency Fund—National Defense on January 3, 1958. The estimate for 1958 for the Commission contemplated reimbursement to the President's fund. On January 6, 1958, there remained in the President's Emergency Fund an unallocated balance of \$725,000 out of an original appropriation of \$1,000,000. As of March 25, 1958, obligations against the \$200,000 allocated to the Commission on Civil Rights totalled only \$26,004.92.

It would appear that adequate funds are available to continue operations on the present basis. Further, since the unobligated balances of both the Emergency Fund and the funds available to the Commission revert to the Treasury on June 30, 1958, an appropriation to the Commission at this time, for fiscal year 1958, would serve only as a bookkeeping transaction.

2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

FISCAL YEAR 1959

Appropriation, 1958.....	
Funds available, 1958.....	\$200, 000
Estimate, 1959.....	750, 000
Recommended for appropriation.....	750, 000
Recommendation compared with:	
Funds available, 1958.....	+ 550, 000
Estimate, 1959.....	

The Committee proposes to offer an amendment to the General Government Matters Appropriation Bill, 1959 (H. R. 10589), now pending in the House of Representatives (Union Calendar No. 519) which would appropriate to the Commission the sum of \$750,000 for the fiscal year 1959.

The amount recommended should provide amply for the first full fiscal year of operation.



March 7, 1958

16. TEXTILES. Sen. Johnston blamed current conditions in the textile industry to "the flood of textiles from Japan," and urged the Administration to provide aid for the textile industry. pp. 5167-68

HOUSE

17. APPROPRIATIONS. ~~Passed under suspension of the rules H. J. Res. 588, to allow Federal agencies to purchase up to 50% of the materials and supplies budgeted in their 1959 estimates, in order to accelerate expenditures. pp. 5183-5~~

Continued debate on H. R. 10589, the general government matters appropriation bill for 1959 (pp. 5199-5204). Adopted an amendment by Rep. Gross to forbid the use of any Federal funds for "publicity of propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress" (p. 5204).

~~After reporting H. R. 11645, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, (see Digest 50) the committee made comments as follows:~~

~~Mexican farm labor. "...last year it was obvious from the debate that a great many Members felt that if the program were continued at all it should be fully paid for by those growers who receive the benefits of the program. ... While logical arguments can be made for the growers bearing the entire cost of this program through the revolving fund into which their fees are paid, it appears to the Committee that the activity for securing compliance with contract provisions should not be so financed. To do so, would be placing the employees who are policing the program in the position of being dependent, upon fees paid by those being policed, for their salaries."~~

18. PUBLIC WORKS. Received the conference report on S. 497, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill (H. Rept. 1588). pp. 5185-99
19. RETIREMENT. Passed with amendment S. 72, to increase the annuities of certain Civil Service annuitants, after substituting the language of H. R. 607, which had been passed with an amendment (pp. 5204-23). Accepted Rep. Murray's amendment to extend the date for an option of choice to Jan. 1, 1959, instead of Jan. 1, 1958 (p. 5220), and accepted the Committee amendments (p. 5222). Rejected two amendments by Rep. Broyhill, to insert the Senate-approved language of S. 72 (pp. 5216-18) and to remove the total \$4,104 annuity limitation (pp. 5218-19), and an amendment by Rep. Hyde to remove the \$1,200 limitation on earned income (pp. 5220-22).
20. LIFE INSURANCE. Passed as reported S. 1740, to authorize the payment from the Employer's Life Insurance Fund of expenses incurred by CSC in assuming and maintaining the assets and liabilities of certain beneficial associations. pp. 5223-5
21. LOANS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 11424, to extend until 1961 the authority of the Secretary to extend special livestock loans. p. D280
22. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee approved "a watershed project in the respective States of New Mexico, New York, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma." p. D280
23. ROADS. Rep. Davis was appointed to take the place of Rep. Jones, Ala., as a conferee on H. R. 9821, the road authorization bill. p. 5183
24. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Lesinski discussed the relative importance of foreign trade in his constituency, and concluded that "the facts show that foreign trade programs benefit all." pp. 5225-6
25. FEDERAL AID. Rep. Keating criticized certain States for failing to use sums granted them by the Federal Government while asking for more money to solve unemployment problems. pp. 5227-8

26. REPORTS. Received from the Justice Department a report of their activities for fiscal year 1957. p. 5244
27. ACCOUNTING. Received a Calif. Legislature memorial on "Federal accounting practices." p. 5245

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. EXPENDITURES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger inserting his weekly newsletter commenting on the amounts appropriated recently by Congress and stating, "the economy drive is long forgotten." p. A3022
29. BUILDINGS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bass inserting an editorial, "Eisenhower Lease-Purchase Gets Ax It Has Deserved," and stating that "It is my opinion that this article clearly points out the disadvantages and failure of the lease-purchase program." pp. A3022-3
30. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Sen. Robertson inserting an article commenting on the proposal of Sen. Monroney, to finance foreign economic aid through the International Development Ass'n rather than by Government appropriations. p. A3023
31. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger inserting a letter to the editor and stating that "it points out, quite correctly, that Government subsidies do not reach three-fourths of all the farms in the country." pp. A3026-7
- Rep. Goss inserted an editorial urging the President to approve the measure to freeze price supports and acreage allotments. p. A3030
- Rep. Cunningham inserted R. K. Bliss', Extension Service, Iowa State College, radio talk, "Our Changing Agriculture." pp. A3031-2
- Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Konski criticizing the veto of the freeze measure and stating, "The hucksters who inspired this veto will be noted for urging billions for people all over the world, but would not spend \$15 million to increase income for dairy farmers by \$250 million." p. A3055
32. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boggs inserting an article reviewing the various provisions of the Trade Agreements Act. pp. A3044-5
33. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mason stating that "25 years ago the greatest 'milking-machine' in the history of the Nation was set up-- the Tennessee Valley Authority," and inserting an editorial on this subject. pp. A3057-8

BILLS INTRODUCED

34. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. 3577, by Sen. Hill (for himself and Sen. Scott, and H. R. 11791, by Rep. Metcalf, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide varied commodities to schools and institutions and for needy persons and families out of funds appropriated for diversion of surplus agricultural commodities; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee and Agriculture Committee. Remarks of Sen. Hill. pp. 5096-7. Remarks of Rep. Metcalf. pp. 5226-7
35. APPROPRIATIONS. S. 3578, by Sen. Mansfield, to prohibit the withholding or impoundment of appropriations; to Government Operations Committee.

the United States free from damages, and (b) prescribe and enforce regulations designed to prevent encroachment on the channel and enforce regulations designed to prevent encroachment on the channel between the dam and ocean.

Project economics

Annual charges..... \$771,200
Annual benefits..... \$882,400
Benefit-cost ratio..... 1.14

Comments of the Bureau of the Budget:
No objection to submission of the report.

SUN RIVER AT GREAT FALLS, MONT.

(H. Doc. No. 343, 85th Cong.)

Location: Sun River drains 2,300 square miles on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in west-central Montana and joins the Missouri River at Great Falls.

Report authorized by: Resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 15, 1947.

Existing project: There are no Federal improvements for flood control.

Plan of recommended improvements: Provides for improvement of Sun River, Mont., for local flood protection at Great Falls, by means of levees about 8 miles long, interception ditches about 3.75 miles long, channel rectification, and appurtenant works.

Estimated cost

Federal..... \$1,405,000
Non-Federal..... 715,000
Total..... 2,120,000

Local cooperation: Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; perform without cost to the United States, all necessary removal or alteration of existing buildings and other improvements and all necessary alterations to bridges and approaches (except railroad), roads, streets, sewers, and other utilities; zone the uneveed portion of the flood channel through the damage area; maintain and operate; and contribute in cash 2.16 percent of the actual construction cost of all items of work to be provided by the United States, a contribution currently estimated at \$31,000.

Project economics

Annual charges..... \$77,600
Annual benefits..... \$119,800
Benefit-cost ratio..... 1.54

Comments of the Bureau of the Budget:
No objection to submission of the report to Congress.

TEXAS CITY, TEX.

(H. Doc. No. 347, 85th Cong.)

Location: Texas City is located on the southwest shore of Galveston Bay about 9 miles northwest of Galveston, Tex.

Report authorized by: Flood Control Act approved June 30, 1946.

Existing project: There is no Federal project for flood control in the area.

Plan of recommended improvement: Enlargement of the existing flood wall to 16 feet on the bay side of Texas City and construction of new wall from existing seawall to and through Monsanto Chemical Co. area. Construction of a new levee to 18-foot elevation along the east, south, and west side of the industrial area to high ground in Le Marque. Construction of a levee to 18-foot elevation northward from the existing levee along the shore of Galveston Bay, Dickinson Bay and Bayou to the Galveston County Water Co. reservoir. Also construction of a navigation opening at Moses Lake, necessary stoplog opening for railroads and highways, two pumping plants for interior drainage and other required drain structures.

Estimated cost

Federal..... \$6,166,000
Non-Federal..... 2,123,000
Total..... 8,289,000

Local cooperation: Local interests furnish assurances that they will: (a) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages; (c) make all changes, alterations to, or relocations of any buildings and utilities made necessary by the work; (d) maintain and operate the works after completion; (e) contribute in cash, or items of work of equal value acceptable to the Chief of Engineers, a total sum equal of 16 percent of the construction cost, presently estimated at \$1,153,000.

Project economics

Annual charges..... \$334,000
Annual benefits..... \$1,453,000
Benefit-cost ratio..... 4.4

Comments of the Bureau of the Budget: No objection to submission of the report; however, Bureau of the Budget recommends the project not be authorized until there has been an opportunity to review further the implications of the new program of hurricane flood protection proposed by the Chief of Engineers. In view of the predominantly local character of the benefits anticipated from these projects, it is considered especially important that further study be given to the degree of non-Federal participation in the cost of such projects.

VERMILION HARBOR, OHIO

(H. Doc. No. 231, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)

Location: Vermilion Harbor, at the mouth of Vermilion River, is on the south shore of Lake Erie, about 30 miles west of Cleveland.

Report authorized by: River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945.

Existing project: Provides for two parallel piers, 125 feet apart, with an aggregate length of 2,200 feet extending from the shore at the mouth of the river to a natural depth of 10 feet in the lake, and a channel 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep between the piers and beyond to deep water in the lake.

Plan of recommended improvement: Modification of the existing project to provide for a new entrance, 150 feet wide about 500 feet lakeward of the outer end of the east pier, formed by two overlapped arrowhead breakwaters, 1 about 725 feet and the other about 225 feet long; and extension of the channel for a width varying from 100 feet to 80 feet at a depth of 8 feet below low-water datum in the river upstream of the existing project to the Liberty Street Bridge.

Estimated cost

Federal..... \$474,000
Non-Federal..... 365,300
Total..... 839,300

¹ Cash contribution, \$343,000.

Local cooperation: Local interests are required to (a) furnish without cost to the United States all necessary lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas for the construction and maintenance of the project, when and as required; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction and maintenance of the project; (c) provide and maintain necessary mooring facilities for transient craft, include a public landing, open to all on equal terms; (d) establish a competent and properly constituted public body empowered to regulate the use of the harbor facilities with the understanding that the facilities shall be open to all on equal terms; (e) make necessary alterations to utilities in-

cluding the submarine cable crossing; and (f) contribute in cash 42 percent of the initial cost of constructing the breakwaters and channel, a contribution presently estimated at \$343,000.

Project economics

Annual charges..... \$34,760
Annual benefits..... \$107,700
Benefit-cost ratio..... 3.1

Comments of the Bureau of the Budget:
No objection to submission of the report to Congress.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDRY GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, 1959

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 10589) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 10589, with Mr. BOLLING in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on Monday, February 10, all time for general debate on the bill had expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

REDUCTION IN BALANCES

Revolving fund, Defense Production Act: The unobligated balances available in the fund as of June 30, 1959, shall be withdrawn and covered into the Treasury as of the close of business June 30, 1959.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the section beginning on line 9, page 5, and ending in line 13, page 5, as legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama desire to be heard?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditures of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest,

security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the 85th Congress, 2d session, and 86th Congress, 1st session, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask some member of the Committee on Appropriations whether it has any information with respect to the use of funds allocated to the office of the President; the use of such funds for the purpose of staging meetings in Washington, such as the recent foreign aid meeting, and the Trade Agreements Act meeting. I understand the committee held hearings on this bill some time ago, and perhaps did not have an opportunity to call some of the people who were instrumental in these meetings before the committee. I wonder if any member of the committee has any information as to what funds appropriated to the Executive Office were used in the promotion of those two meetings.

Mr. ANDREWS. I will say to the gentleman I cannot answer that question, but it does not come out of this emergency fund.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not possible that it could have come from that fund?

Mr. ANDREWS. It is possible, but the expenditure of this fund is left entirely to the President. There is only one limitation. He cannot use money from this fund to finance anything that has been denied by the Congress.

Mr. GROSS. According to page 2 of the bill, it would be possible, would it not, under "Salaries and expenses, \$2,051,970" to use this fund?

Mr. ANDREWS. No. Those funds are for salaries and expenses of employees in the White House.

Mr. GROSS. What about special projects fund? The authorization to be found on pages 2 and 3 in the amount of \$1,500,000.

Mr. ANDREWS. That is an entirely different proposition. We have examined all of these accounts. None of those funds has been used for the purpose which the gentleman asked about.

Mr. GROSS. What funds were used to pay for Government office space, Government personnel, Government office equipment, stationery, telegrams, and so forth, in connection with these lobbying activities? Who underwrote these expenditures, if I may ask?

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Certainly; I yield.

Mr. GARY. There are two funds in here out of which these funds might have been paid. One is for the operation of the White House, and the other is the emergency fund. The President has an emergency fund of \$1 million. It was out of that fund that he appropriated \$200,000 for the operation of the Civil Rights Commission for this fiscal year. When

Congress passed the civil-rights bill it did not provide any funds for its operation.

The President, to provide for its operation during the present fiscal year, turned over \$200,000 of that fund. Our committee does not have any information whatever as to whether the President or the White House, whether any other Federal funds paid for those meetings. They are funds which are in the bill, and if any Federal funds were used it would very probably come out of those particular funds.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if my friend from Virginia could give me assurance that next year when this appropriation again comes before his committee that there will be some inquiry into how these particular meetings, luncheons, and plush dinners were financed? I know that office space was provided; I know that certain Government personnel were provided; I know that stationery was provided, and I know of no way by which the Government can be reimbursed for these expenditures.

Mr. GARY. If Government funds were used, then the taxpayers of the Nation should know about it, whether it was a proper or improper use of the funds. Certainly there is no reason why the information concerning them should not be made public, and I would say that our committee could very well inquire into that next year.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$10,000 of funds hertofore appropriated under this head shall be available for travel expenses.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: On page 8, after line 7, insert: "Commission on Civil Rights, Salaries and Expenses: For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation, \$750,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the Commission was created pursuant to Public Law 85-315, 85th Congress.

Fiscal year 1958: Operating from allocation, made January 3, 1958, of \$200,000 from the President's emergency fund, national defense, the Commission has incurred obligations through March 25, 1958, of \$26,004.

A budget estimate for \$200,000, contained in House Document 313, presumed reimbursement to emergency fund.

Both the emergency fund and the Commission have ample funds available for the balance of the fiscal year. An appropriation for 1958 would serve only a bookkeeping purpose, therefore, no appropriation is recommended.

Fiscal year 1959: The budget estimate contained in the regular 1959 budget is in the amount of \$750,000. The committee recommends the appropriation of \$750,000, the full amount requested.

The Commission is operating under the guidance of a staff director nominee, and is prepared to employ its major staff

personnel and be in full-scale operation by May 15.

The major tasks of the Commission are: First, to investigate allegations under oath as to deprivation of the right to vote; second, study legal developments constituting denial of equal protection of the laws; and third, appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws.

The Commission is a factfinding agency, directed by law to report to the President and Congress, and has no enforcement powers.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. Chairman, I am unalterably opposed to this appropriation. One of the reasons for my objection to it is that at present it is only a skeleton organization on paper with one or two full-time employees. The Commissioners have been appointed and confirmed by the Senate, but the man who will do the work, the staff director, up to this time has not been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I have consistently opposed the creation of the Civil Rights Commission from the inception of the legislation. I do not believe that a commission of this nature will accomplish anything whatever. I may say that we in Virginia are very happy that our former Governor, the Honorable John S. Battle, has been made a member of this Commission. If we are to have a commission of this nature, certainly no one is better qualified to serve as a member of it, but his presense does not remove our objection to it. The Commission has no proper Federal function to perform; the matters which have been referred to it are the proper subjects of State rather than Federal control. Therefore, in my judgment, this appropriation is for a commission that is useless and the appropriation is a wasteful and improper expenditure of the taxpayers' money.

This amendment, while recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, was not unanimously recommended. It was my duty to serve on the subcommittee that considered this appropriation, which was recommended by President Eisenhower. I opposed it in the subcommittee, I opposed it in the full committee, and I still oppose it on the floor of the House.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, it will be the pleasure of this body to reject the pending amendment.

(Mr. GARY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, on Friday last, March 28, the Subcommittee on Appropriations for general development matters reported its recommendations to the full committee on a budget request for \$750,000 for the fiscal year 1959 for the Civil Rights Commission. The subcommittee recommended the full amount of \$750,000.

Mr. Chairman, the Commission has been operating since January 3, 1958, on

an allocation from the President's emergency fund, national defense, of \$200,000. Because of some delay in recruiting the upper echelon of employees for the Commission there were obligations incurred through March 25, 1958, of \$26,004. The estimated cost for fiscal year 1958 is \$166,529.75. The subcommittee recommended no action on the 1958 fiscal year appropriation for the Commission since there appeared to be sufficient funds from the allocated emergency fund to continue operations on the present basis. Any unobligated funds from either the emergency fund or funds allocated to the Commission revert to the Treasury on June 30, 1958, and an appropriation to the Commission at this time for fiscal year 1958 would serve only as a book-keeping transaction.

Dr. Hannah stated that he expects that the Commission will be fully staffed and in action by May 15, 1958.

The full committee accepted this recommendation.

May I say that Dr. Hannah, the Chairman of the Commission, made a very fine statement to the subcommittee in attempting to justify the request for funds. Mr. Gordon Tiffany, who was nominated by the President to be the staff director for the Commission, also testified and made a very fine presentation. Pending his confirmation by the Senate, of course, he is employed as a consultant by the Commission.

Now, it is to be borne in mind that this Commission is not an enforcement agency. It is simply an agency of inquiry and fact-finding and makes it report to the Congress. Furthermore, it ceases to exist on September 9, 1959, or 2 years after the enactment of the civil-rights bill.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly hope that this committee will act favorably on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan providing an appropriation for the civil rights commission. This matter was debated on the floor previously, but no appropriation was made. It came to our committee, and we held a hearing, and I want to say for the Record that the presentation made by Mr. Tiffany, the newly appointed director of this commission, and by Dr. Hannah, the chairman of the commission, was an impressive one. It certainly impressed me, and I think that after our hearings were completed that that was the feeling of every member of the subcommittee. I happen to be a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is any need to argue about the basic issues involved in the law that was enacted. We went through that last year. We have gone through it in prior years, and Congress has worked its will. We passed a civil rights law, and we passed a law which set up this commission,

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. SHELLEY. I will be very happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to commend the capable gentleman from California for his statement and say that, of course, since this civil rights commission has been legally constituted and operating, there is no reason in the world why we should not supply the full amount of these funds so that the commission can carry out their duties under the law. I shall vote for the committee amendment.

Mr. SHELLEY. I agree with the gentleman from New York who always makes astute observations and has spoken right to the point, as usual.

Mr. Chairman, the law has been enacted. We have the law now. The commission has been appointed and a director has been appointed, and they have a list of employees they want to put to work. A denial of funds is simply a thwarting of that which we have already enacted. I am sure that the majority of this Congress will vote on this issue just as they did on the enactment of the basic law which set up this commission.

Before I close my remarks, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS]. Although there has been division on this question, I can say that he has constantly sought to give this matter a complete and thorough hearing and has given all sides of this question the utmost consideration. And may I say that it has been a pleasure and always will be a real pleasure to serve on this subcommittee with my colleagues.

Mr. Chairman, I ask this committee to give this matter their favorable consideration.

(Mr. SHELLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. I want first to commend the committee for the workmanlike manner in which they have performed their job and the excellent hearings which have been held on the subject. I do not think anyone could read the hearings, which are available in printed form, without being impressed with the fine presentation made by Dr. Hannah and the staff director who accompanied him, Mr. Tiffany. They have set forth in detail the proposed organization of the Civil Rights Commission and the various divisions which they plan to set up.

On page 11 of the report is shown the estimated amount which will be needed during the next fiscal year for personal services, travel, transportation, communication services, rents and utilities, printing and reproduction, other contractual services, supplies and materials, equipment, and taxes and assessments.

And on page 13 of the report is set forth in detailed form the proposed organization chart of this Commission.

This Commission has a big job to do. They can perform a unique and valuable service to our country in bringing this entire civil-rights problem into proper focus. This is, of course, a subject highly charged with emotion. There are those on both sides of the controversy who have allowed their feelings to get the better of their judgment. The Commission will provide the forum and fact-finding body to attempt to bring reason to this troubled field.

Certainly, having passed this law, after a hard struggle, the first civil-rights bill in 82 years, we should not now turn around and reverse ourselves by denying this Commission the funds with which to operate.

There are many, I recognize here, although they were a decided minority, who did oppose and are still opposed to the legislation which we enacted. I respect their views. I realize that they will oppose this appropriation. Clearly, if this amendment can be defeated, it would kill a substantial part of what we were trying to accomplish by this legislation. The setting up of the Civil Rights Commission was one of the less controversial items of the four-part bill I originally introduced. There was a time when there were negotiations along the line of limiting the legislation to the Commission alone, and it was apparent such a measure would go sailing through.

Many of us were opposed to that approach, but certainly it should be and is, I believe, the least controversial of any of the items in the civil-rights bill. It should have the support of this body by providing sufficient funds for them to do the job.

Neither I nor any other Member can say the precise amount which will be necessary. There are funds on hand out of the President's fund which they say will carry them through this year, and they estimate will leave some thirty or forty thousand dollars to be turned back to the fund. But as of July 1 of this year they will be out of funds and a vote against this amendment is a vote to kill this important feature of the civil-rights bill.

I feel confident that the Members here who voted to put this much needed legislation on our statute books will not turn around now and vote to deny this Commission the funds with which to operate.

I urge that this amendment be approved.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HEMPHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Last year with what force I could command I opposed the legislation creating the iniquitous political Civil Rights Commission. It was evil then and it is evil now.

I was interested in what my distinguished friend said about killing the purpose of the legislation of last year, unfortunate as it was. If we were able

by defeating this amendment to defeat the iniquitous purposes of the legislation of last year we would probably bury here today the difficulties and controversies which have caused so much bitterness among the American people.

I have talked with some of the people who were supposed to be benefited by that legislation. They tell me that they are not so much interested in political civil rights as they are interested in bread and meat because of the economic situation. They asked me as a Congressman why a deliberative body like this would spend so many months of last year on a political question and neglect the economics which were going in a downhill direction to such an extent that we are now suffering in every part of this country.

The waste of money, the unconstitutional wrong in using the troops, the continuation of military rule at Little Rock has laid bare the injustice and inequity possible under the guise of civil rights.

Now we embark on a spending spree for a commission which will do harm to American relations with other Americans. Most of the complaints which the Commission will be called on to look into will be from those who want to cause trouble. Our external and internal enemies will rejoice in having this sounding board for inciting racial strife.

Who will work for the Commission? Probably those who desire to use the position to incite trouble. Some will be chosen to carry out the subversive wishes and designs of others. Your tax money and mine will be scattered recklessly to attempt to justify the existence of this Commission beyond the deadline of September of 1959.

No, my friends; this money will not be spent wisely, nor well. When the appropriation came so hastily to the House for debate some time ago, no witnesses had been heard. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a lot of money to throw away for such a purpose.

We need to put every penny we can spare into the economy of this country, and this appropriation will not help our economy. I predict it will be the mustard seed of further waste in the future.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that this legislation be defeated, that this Commission be without funds, because I believe it to be best for the country as a whole. We had no business passing the bill last year. You created a monster, and now you seek to buy trouble. I shall vote against this appropriation.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the amendment offered by the General Government Matters Appropriations Committee to appropriate \$750,000 to the Commission on Civil Rights for fiscal 1959.

There is no question about the importance of this appropriation request. The Commission was established by an Act of Congress last year, in connection with civil rights legislation. The director and other officials have been appointed and the President has already advanced \$200,000 out of his emergency fund to start the Commission functioning.

As indicated by my able colleague, Representative SHELLEY, a member of the subcommittee handling this matter, an appropriation of \$750,000 will provide ample funds for the operation of the Commission for the first full year of fiscal operation. I support the appropriation wholeheartedly.

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to support the amendment of my distinguished colleague, Hon. LOUIS RABAUT, of Michigan, to provide \$750,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights in the general Government matters appropriation bill.

At last year's session of Congress this entire issue was thoroughly and completely debated, and the need for the Commission on Civil Rights was completely justified during the course of the debate. The establishment of the Civil Rights Commission met with more general acceptance than any other phase of civil-rights legislation.

This Commission has the function to fill a very vital need in the administration of civil rights laws. With power to investigate, study, and collect information concerning economic, social and legal developments which constitute a denial of equal protection of the laws, it can make a tremendous contribution to the national welfare.

In order to function properly the Commission will need staff and operating funds. It seems to me that the appropriation set forth in the Rabaut amendment is a minimum amount to commence the important work of this Commission.

It is indeed regrettable that the establishment of this Commission has been so long delayed. Executive inertia for over 6 months has been chiefly responsible. The high purposes of this important legislation deserve speedier and more wholehearted implementation.

If real meaning is to be given the civil rights legislation, upon which so many Americans are dependent for their civil and voting rights, this amendment must be adopted.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA].

[Mr. O'HARA of Illinois addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am for this amendment. I am for it because I believe this Commission, headed by Dr. Hannah, the President of Michigan State University, and containing five other gentlemen of very great standing and ability in this country, none of them protagonists of the so-called Civil Rights bill last year which by the way, I did not support—I am satisfied that those 6 men, sound and able, will perform their duties in such a way as to lessen the tensions between the races and among the people of this country. For that reason, I believe we should supply them with the funds they need to operate with and do it graciously. It

will be a mistake if we decide that we are not going to do everything possible to get this situation straightened out. Every backward move that we make is going to make the whole situation more disturbing. For that reason, I feel that we should appropriate these funds and give these gentlemen a chance to go ahead and do their job and do it in the right way.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ANDREWS) there were—ayes 67, noes 44.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. RABAUT.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 105, noes 65.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed \$11,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment of aliens; \$600,000, of which \$85,000 shall be derived only from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June 30, 1959.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in defense of a great and good American, namely, Whitney Gilliland, Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

The committee saw fit to say in the report:

It would appear that the Commission, with the concurrence of the Budget Bureau, is tending toward self-perpetuation.

Mr. Chairman, that statement is not called for by any stretch of the imagination, because Mr. Gilliland, first of all, would not spend 1 dime of the American people's money that was not completely justified. But it so happens that Mr. Gilliland and his Commission are not spending a single dime of the American people's money. The money available for this Commission to expend comes out of impounded foreign funds. Congress in 1948 passed the War Claims Act. Then it was necessary to set up a Foreign Claims Commission to handle all of those foreign claims numbering tens of thousands after the United States Government had impounded money in this country in order to pay many justified claims of people in those respective foreign countries. Facts are claims coming under the jurisdiction of this Commission numbers over 600,000.

I shall read into the RECORD a letter to me from Mr. Gilliland:

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT
COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C., March 31, 1958.

Hon. BEN F. JENSEN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR BEN: This letter is in response to your request to be advised as to what basis, if any, there may be for the following language appearing at page 5 of Report No. 1332, House of Representatives, 85th Congress, 2d session: "It would appear that the Commission, with the concurrence of the Budget Bureau is tending toward self perpetuation."

There is no basis for this statement.

It may be that the committee had in mind the fact that the old War Claims Commission, operating under the War Claims Act, did have a fixed termination date. On January 8, 1954, when I was before the House Appropriations Committee on the budget of the War Claims Commission, of which I had just become Chairman, I was asked by Mr. Phillips (p. 191 of the RECORD) as to the life of the Commission. I responded, "March 31, 1955." At page 214 of the RECORD I was asked by Mr. Andrews, "Mr. Chairman, do you think you will be able to meet the deadline for closing this agency?" I responded, "That is correct."

Two days before that, on January 6, 1954, Congressman CARL HINSHAW introduced a bill to extend the time for filing claims on certain measures which were then being administered by the War Claims Commission. When testifying before the committee concerning this measure I offered objection to the fixing of dates which would tend to extend the life of the War Claims Commission. The measure became law and subsequently testifying before the Appropriations Committee (p. 871), when the supplemental appropriation was under consideration to support the new measure, I said, "There never has been any time, I assure you, that there has been any desire on the part of anyone I know of in connection with the War Claims Commission to extend the life of this Commission 1 day or 1 second past March 31, 1955, for that purpose."

I meant what I said on those occasions and I have never changed my philosophy about it at anytime. However, the Congress in enacting Public Law 615, 83d Congress, August 21, 1954, extending prisoner of war and civilian internee benefits to sufferers from the Korean conflict removed the bar, that is, at that time the Congress removed any termination date from the War Claims Act. Very likely they had in mind the fact that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954 had then become law. This reorganization plan combined the activities of the International Claims Commission and the War Claims Commission in a new Commission, to wit, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States. Authority for the International Claims Commission was to be found in the International Claims Settlement Act. It never was intended to be a temporary agency. All of the active claims loads now being administered by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission arise under the International Claims Settlement Act.

The reason given by the committee for the removal of the bar under the War Claims Act was the belief that the Communists continued to hold prisoners of war who might subsequently be released and that it was important to be certain that there would be continuing jurisdiction over such claims.

In transmitting Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954 to the Congress the President said, among other things:

"Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954 provides a single agency for the orderly completion of present claims programs. In addition, it provides an effective organization for the settlement of future authorized claims programs by utilizing the experience gained by present claims agencies. It provides unified administrative direction of the functions

concerned, and it simplifies the organizational structure of the executive branch. I urge that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective."

This plan went into effect July 1, 1954. As above pointed out this plan combined the functions of the International Claims Settlement Act and the War Claims Act. The International Claims Settlement Act assigned to the Commission, at section 4, the duty to receive and settle claims against Yugoslavia within the terms of the Yugoslav Claims Agreement "or included within the terms of any claims agreement between the Government of the United States and a foreign government—similarly providing the settlement and discharge of claims—of nationals of the United States against a foreign government, arising out of the nationalization or other taking of property, * * *."

That the Commission was intended as permanent is clearly shown by section 6 of the act limiting the Yugoslav claims settlement period which includes the following language:

"Nothing in this provision shall be construed to limit the life of the Commission or its authority to act on future agreements which may be affected under the provisions of this legislation."

Further language in the text of the act which renders this conclusion inescapable is found at section 317, which permits an attorney, at anytime within 3 months after the completion of a particular program, to file an application with the Commission to fix his fees.

The following language appears in the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (S. Rept. No. 800, 81st Cong., 1st sess.), when the International Claims Settlement Act was under consideration:

"The United States is pressing claims of similar nature against other governments. As it succeeds in pressing such claims, the money received will be apportioned among the claimants by the same procedure and mechanism, though it is conceivable that this basic act may require some amendment from time to time to meet particular situations."

"However, the new features and provisions recommended in the proposed bill are deemed necessary and desirable because of the special nature of recent nationalization programs in foreign countries. Such programs tend to involve the expropriation of virtually entire industrial and agrarian economies. Major scale nationalization programs developed in certain countries shortly after the termination of hostilities in World War II."

"Thus far, the Yugoslav claims settlement agreement of July 19, 1948, is the only post-war lump-sum settlement agreement, but negotiations leading to the same end are in progress with other governments, for example, Czechoslovakia. The Commission would be authorized to adjudicate claims of American nationals if lump-sum agreements result."

In testifying before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in support of this measure, Mr. Jack B. Tate, who was then the Department of State's acting legal adviser, said, among other things:

"The committee will observe that the bill is so framed as to permit without further congressional action the similar adjudication and payment of claims of American nationals which may be covered by any similar en bloc settlement, which the United States may conclude with countries other than those with which we were at war during World War II."

"We have in mind the possibility of concluding agreements along the same lines with Czechoslovakia, Poland, and so forth."

A great many other examples of the same kind could be cited. However, this illustrates roughly the frame of reference within

which the Commission has operated. A number of different claims measures have been assigned to the Commission. Not one of them has been initiated by the Commission. Every one of them has been carried out and completed within the time which the Congress has prescribed.

We have in many instances been called upon by Committees of Congress and other agencies of Government to comment and advise concerning various legislative measures. We have from time to time, upon the request of Committees of Congress and other agencies of Government assisted in the revision and drafting of proposed legislation. We never have inaugurated any one of these measures, nor taken any steps of any kind which could be considered as intending to perpetuate the Agency. What we have been doing here is carrying out our duty within the frame of reference of the President's Reorganization Plan and the measures which the Congress has charged us with administering.

Sincerely yours,
WHITNEY GILLILLAND,
Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I have known Mr. Gilliland for the past 40 years. His home is in Glenwood, Iowa, in my district. We made Whitney Gilliland judge of the district court, when he was 34 years old, because of his outstanding ability, and his fine reputation as an upstanding American, and an honorable, able attorney.

Immediately after President Eisenhower was elected in 1952, he was urged to come to Washington to be Mr. Benson's assistant. He left a big law practice, at great expense to himself, but he felt dutybound to do his part for his country. After being with the Department of Agriculture a short time, he was appointed chairman of the Claims Commission.

Mr. Gilliland is not attempting to perpetuate himself in office. He could go back home and make dollars where he is making dimes today. The language which is now in the report cannot be stricken because of parliamentary rules. I hope, however, that the objectionable language will be stricken when the bill reaches the other body, or in conference.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I am pleased to yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. I share the high regard the gentleman has for Mr. Gilliland. As I told the gentleman, I am speaking personally and not for the subcommittee, but we will do what we can at a later date to remedy the situation.

Mr. JENSEN. I believe the gentleman realizes, now after he knows all the facts, that the language in the report is uncalled for.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. I certainly feel that the gentleman's complaints are justified and I believe also that the matter can be worked out.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government:

Provided, That said circular may be amended or changed during such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than January 31, 1959, of the operations of this order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of 1 year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of 1 year were permitted prior to the enactment of this act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 14, line 21, after the word "law," insert a new section which shall read as follows:

"SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, speaking for this side, we will accept the amendment.

Mr. GROSS. I thank my friend from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 210. This act may be cited as the "General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1959."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a clarifying amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 14, line 22, amend the word and figure "SEC. 210" to read "SEC. 211."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise

and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BOLLING, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10589) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended so pass.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Rabaut amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: On page 8, after line 7, insert: "Commission on Civil Rights, Salaries, and Expenses: For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights, including expenses of attendance at meetings, concerned with the purpose of this appropriation, \$750,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, further consideration of the amendment and bill will be postponed until tomorrow.

There was no objection.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ANNUITY INCREASES

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 511 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 607) to provide for increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It

shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service now in the bill and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and at this time I yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 511 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 607, the civil service retirement annuity increase bill. The resolution provides for an open rule and 2 hours of general debate on the bill. Since the Post Office and Civil Service Committee struck all after the enacting clause, the resolution waives points of order and provides that the committee substitute shall be considered as an original bill for purposes of amendment.

H. R. 607 proposes to give retirees who were on the annuity roll on or before October 1, 1956, a 10 percent increase subject to certain conditions and limitations. These are: no additional annuity which an employee purchased at retirement will be increased; no annuity will be increased to an amount in excess of \$4,104, the ceiling established for annuity increases by Public Law 369 of the 84th Congress; and the increases are not payable to a retiree who earns more than \$1,200 a year from wages, salary, or income from self-employment.

Survivor annuitants on the roll this same date, October 1, 1956, will also receive an increase of 10 percent, but not to exceed \$200. Annuities are provided for unremarried widows and widowers of employees and retirees who died after 10 years of service, either in service or after retirement, prior to February 20, 1948. The surviving spouse must have been married to the employee or retiree for at least 10 years prior to death, and cannot be receiving survivors annuity under any other provision of the law. The amount is one-half of the annuity earned by the employee or retiree, but can not exceed \$750 a year. The annuity terminates upon remarriage or death of the survivor.

The bill would be effective 60 days after enactment into law. The annuities and increases granted by this bill are to be paid from the civil service retirement and disability fund through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and thereafter will be terminated for any fiscal year for which Congress fails to make appropriations to compensate the fund for the cost of the annuities and increases in an-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 2, 1958
For actions of April 1, 1958
85th-2d, No. 53

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed: Agricultural appropriation bill. General government matters appropriation bill. Conferees agreed to file report on road authorization bill. House received President's request for mutual security appropriations. Senate committee reported bill for immediate appropriations to accelerate procurement programs. Sen. Proxmire charged Secretary with favoring corporations instead of dairy farmers.

HOUSE

April 1, 1958

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11767, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1959. pp. 5321-69

Rejected amendments by Rep. Knutson to increase the school lunch program from \$100,000,000 to \$145,000,000 (pp. 5361-65), and Rep. Reuss to exempt wildlife conservation practices under the conservation reserve program from the provision limiting payments under the program to 20% of the value of the land (pp. 5365-66).

Passed with amendment H. R. 10589, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1959. pp. 5313-14

Received from the President appropriations estimate of \$3,942,092,500 in 1959 for the mutual security program (H. Doc. 363); to Appropriations Committee. p. 5388

2. **ROADS.** The conferees were granted permission until midnight Tues., Apr. 1, to file a report on H. R. 9821, the road authorization bill. pp. 5312-13
The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees agreed to file a report which includes provisions as follows:
"... authorize an additional \$5 million for forest highway systems in fiscal 1959, and \$33 million for each of the fiscal years 1960 and 1961... authorize an additional \$5 million for forest development roads and trails for fiscal 1959, and \$30 million for each of the fiscal year 1960 and 1961 ... require a study of needed improvements on the forest highway system and a report thereon to Congress on or before January 1, 1960." pp. D287-88
3. **HOUSING.** Both Houses received from the President his message approving S. 3418, to stimulate housing construction. The message criticized certain provisions of the bill and requested Congress "to enact legislation providing interest rates for VA-guaranteed and direct loans sufficiently flexible to assure private participation, and eliminating the par-purchase requirements on Government mortgage purchases, so that the taxpayers will not be called upon to do what private investors should, can, and will do -- so that in this field our free enterprise system may have the fullest opportunity to work." (S. Doc. 86, pp. 5297-98, 5384-85)
4. **WATERSHEDS.** Received from the Agriculture Committee a letter approving work plans for the following watershed projects: Zuber Draw, N. Mex., Cowaselon Creek, N. Y.; Little Deep Fork Creek, Okla., and Mill Creek, Wisc. The work plans were referred to the Appropriations Committee. p. 5369
5. **FLOOD CONTROL.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 497, the rivers and harbors and flood control authorization bill. pp. 5314-16
6. **PRICE SUPPORTS.** Rep. Meader inserted his letters to the Secretary and the President requesting that reconsideration be given "to the order reducing dairy price supports and modify it." pp. 5385-86
7. **FARM PRICES.** Rep. Hill inserted a release from this Department indicating that the index of prices received by farmers increased 4 percent for the month ending in mid-March. He also inserted figures showing the increase in farmers' net income for certain Mountain States in 1957 over 1956. p. 5312
8. **PLYWOOD IMPORTS.** Rep. Mack, and others, contended that the import of Japanese plywood was having an adverse effect on the American plywood industry. pp. 5370-80
9. **ECONOMIC SITUATION.** Rep. O'Neill urged that the U. S. accelerate public works programs, including the road and water pollution programs, to provide additional employment opportunities. pp. 5380-81
10. **MONOPOLIES.** Rep. Patman spoke in favor of legislation for stricter regulation of monopolistic practices in industry, and referred to a recent statement of FCC Commissioner Anderson urging the frozen food industry "to discontinue their alleged practice of granting discriminatory prices and thereby avert competitive disaster, monopolies, and consequent rigid Government regulation." pp. 5381-82

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, when does the gentleman expect to call up the conference report?

Mr. FALLON. We may finish the conference this afternoon.

Mr. MARTIN. And would the gentleman intend to call it up tomorrow, if an agreement can be reached on it today?

Mr. FALLON. Yes; if I am recognized to do so.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the proper thing to do would be to take it up as soon as we can.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts is trying to find out for the information of the membership when they may expect this conference report to be called up.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Maryland to call up the conference report tomorrow, if the report is filed in time tonight. Is that satisfactory to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN. I do not know whether I am satisfied, Mr. Speaker, but the information certainly is appreciated.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was only seeking to satisfy the gentleman from Massachusetts on the point of information as to when the conference report might be called up.

Mr. MARTIN. I thank the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

REVISION OF THE RECORD

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on page 5238 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for March 31, 3d column, beginning at the 10th line from the bottom and continuing through the 8th line of the 1st column on page 5239, my remarks are inserted as follows:

Mr. ALBERT. I want to congratulate the gentleman on his statement. He has made a real contribution to the House. I deeply appreciate his giving us the benefit of his research and the individual history and development of the Capitol. The American people love this Capitol. We who serve here love it. It is one of our great symbols, but it is more than a symbol. It is the workshop of a representative government. As such it has been subject to change to make it function as a proper workshop for those who serve here. The gentleman has brought that out very forcibly. I think this change will make it a more useful workshop for democracy in the future.

The RECORD should be corrected to read as follows:

Mr. ALBERT. I want to congratulate the gentleman upon his statement. He has made a real contribution to the House. I deeply appreciate his giving us the benefit of his research into the history and development of the Capitol. The American people love this Capitol. We who serve here love it. It is one of our great national symbols but it is more than a symbol. It is the workshop of a representative government. As such it has been enlarged and, from time to time, altered to make it more serviceable. The gentleman has brought out this historic fact very forcibly. I agree with him that the proposed change will make this Capitol a

more useful workshop of democracy in the future.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDRY GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, 1959

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 10589) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

On yesterday, the House was ready to vote on the amendment upon which a separate vote was demanded. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 8, after line 7, insert: "Commission on Civil Rights, Salaries, and Expenses: For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights, including expenses of attendance at meetings, concerned with the purpose of this appropriation, \$750,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. If a sufficient number of Members rise to require a rollcall vote on the amendment, the question can be taken on the amendment and a quorum will be established at the same time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 272, nays 98, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 38]

YEAS—272

Adair	Byrd	Dooley
Addonizio	Byrne, Ill.	Dorn, N. Y.
Allen, Ill.	Byrne, Pa.	Doyle
Anderson, Mont.	Canfield	Dwyer
Anfuso	Cannon	Eberharter
Arendis	Carrigg	Edmondson
Ashley	Cederberg	Engle
Aspinall	Celler	Fallon
Auchincloss	Chelf	Farbstein
Avery	Chenoweth	Feighan
Ayres	Chipperfield	Fenton
Baker	Christopher	Flood
Baldwin	Church	Fogarty
Barrett	Clark	Forand
Bass, N. H.	Coad	Ford
Bass, Tenn.	Coffin	Friedel
Bates	Collier	Fulton
Baumhart	Corbett	Garmatz
Beamer	Coudert	Gavin
Belcher	Cretella	George
Bennett, Mich.	Cunningham, Iowa	Glenn
Bentley	Cunningham, Nebr.	Gray
Betts	Curtin	Green, Oreg.
Blatnik	Curtis, Mass.	Green, Pa.
Boland	Curtis, Mo.	Griffin
Bolling	Dague	Griffiths
Bosch	Dawson, Ill.	Gross
Boyle	DeClay	Gwinn
Bray	Dennison	Hale
Breeding	Dent	Halleck
Brooks, Tex.	Derounian	Harrison, Nebr.
Broomfield	Devereux	Harvey
Brown, Mo.	Dingell	Haskell
Brown, Ohio	Dixon	Henderson
Brownson	Donohue	Hesciton
Bush		Hess

Hlestand
Hill
Hillings
Hocven
Hoffman
Holland
Holmes
Holt
Holtzman
Horan
Hosmer
Hull
Hyde
Jackson
James
Jarman
Jenkins
Johnson
Judd
Karsten
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Kee
Kelly, N. Y.
Keogh
Kilday
King
Kilwan
Kluczynski
Knox
Lafore
Lalrd
Lane
Lankford
Latham
LeCompte
Lesinski
Libonati
Lipscomb
McCarthy
McCulloch
McFall
McGovern
McGregor
McIntosh
McVey
Macdonald
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Madden
Magnuson
Mailliard
Martin

May
Meador
Metcalf
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Miller, N. Y.
Minshall
Montoya
Moore
Morano
Morgan
Morris
Moulder
Multer
Mumma
Natcher
Neal
Nicholson
Nimtz
Norblad
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Minn.
O'Konski
O'Neill
Osmer
Ostertag
Patterson
Pelly
Perkins
Pfost
Philbin
Pillion
Polk
Porter
Price
Prouty
Quile
Rabaut
Ray
Reed
Rees, Kans.
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Riehlman
Robison, N. Y.
Robison, Ky.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Mass.
Roosevelt

NAYS—98

Abbitt	Fountain	Murray
Abernethy	Frazier	Norrell
Albert	Gary	Patman
Alexander	Gathings	Plicher
Alger	Haley	Poage
Andersen, H. Carl	Hardy	Poff
Andrews	Harris	Preston
Ashmore	Harrison, Va.	Riley
Beckworth	Hébert	Rivers
Bennett, Fla.	Hemphill	Roberts
Berry	Herlong	Robeson, Va.
Blich	Huddleston	Rogers, Fla.
Boggs	Ikard	Rogers, Tex.
Boykin	Jennings	Selden
Brooks, La.	Jensen	Shuford
Brown, Ga.	Johansen	Sikes
Broyhill	Jonas	Smith, Kans.
Budge	Jones, Ala.	Smith, Miss.
Burleson	Jones, Mo.	Smith, Va.
Byrnes, Wis.	Kilburn	Thomas
Clevenger	Kilgore	Thompson, La.
Cramer	Kitchin	Thompson, Tex.
Davis, Ga.	Landrum	Trimble
Davis, Tenn.	Lennon	Tuck
Dowdy	Loser	Utt
Durham	McMillan	Vinson
Elliott	Mahon	Whitener
Everett	Marshall	Whitten
Fascell	Mason	Williams, Miss.
Fisher	Matthews	Willis
Flynt	Mills	Winstead
Forrester	Mitchell	Wright
	Morrison	Young

NOT VOTING—59

Allen, Calif.	Colmer	Gordon
Bailey	Cooley	Granahan
Barden	Dawson, Utah	Grant
Baring	Delaney	Gregory
Becker	Denton	Gubser
Bolton	Dies	Harden
Bonner	Diggs	Hays, Ark.
Bow	Dollinger	Hays, Ohio
Buckley	Dorn, S. C.	Healey
Burdick	Evins	Hollfield
Carnahan	Fino	Kean
Chamberlain	Frelinghuysen	Knutson

Krueger	Radwan	Scudder
McCormack	Rains	Taylor
McDonough	Reece, Tenn.	Teague, Tex.
McIntire	Rooney	Tollefson
Morrow	St. George	Vursell
Moss	Saund	Withrow
Passman	Scott, N. C.	Wolverton
Powell	Scott, Pa.	

So the amendment was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Rooney for, with Mr. Grant against.
Mr. Denton for, with Mr. Colmer against.
Mr. McCormack for, with Mr. Rains against.
Mr. Bailey for, with Mr. Barden against.
Mr. Kean for, with Mr. Radwan against.
Mrs. Bolton for, with Mr. Bonner against.
Mr. Becker for, with Mr. Cooley against.
Mr. Dollinger for, with Mr. Dies against.
Mr. Hays of Ohio for, with Mr. Dorn of South Carolina against.
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Evins against.
Mr. Hollifield for, with Mr. Passman against.
Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Scott of North Carolina against.
Mr. Healey for, with Mr. Teague of Texas against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Gordon with Mrs. St. George.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Allen of California.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Saund with Mrs. Harden.
Mrs. Knutson with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. Dawson of Utah.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Carnahan with Mr. Wolverton.
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Krueger.
Mr. Burdick with Mr. McDonough.

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

RIVER AND HARBOR, BEACH EROSION CONTROL, AND FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECTS

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 497) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors

for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 31, 1958.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, we think we have this bill in good shape. The committee and the House acted very carefully and thoroughly on the advice of the engineers. The bill was thoroughly debated on the floor of the House. All of the conferees signed the report.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have any requests for time on this side.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask one of the members of the Conference Committee this question. I note that the Conference Committee inserted language in subsection (d) of 205 which states that the storage authorized for municipal and industrial water and for increasing low flows shall not be operated in such manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the water. I am pleased to see that language included and I interpret this language as protecting all uses of water for which rights have been initiated or perfected under the laws of the several States. I would like to ask some member of the Conference Committee if my interpretation of this language is correct.

Mr. ASPINALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, first may I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain graphs relative to this legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, the conferees made quite a concession relative to this rivers and harbors omnibus bill. Your House conferees signed the report because we felt it our duty to follow the will of the House and the will of the House was favorable to the bill. The Member from Ohio is not any more in favor of this bill now than he was when it passed here some days ago because, in reality, there have been some projects added to the bill that come under the same category of not having the endorsement and recommendation of the Army engineers, the Secretary of Defense or the Bureau of the Budget. I will insert in the RECORD at this point matter setting forth the projects that have not had such endorsement.

S. 497, as passed by the House, contained \$303,395,500 in projects to which the minority objected on the basis of adverse recommendations of the Secretary

of the Army, the Chief of Engineers, or the Bureau of the Budget.

S. 497, as agreed to in conference, contained a total of \$349,908,300 in projects to which there was objection by the Secretary of the Army, Chief of Engineers, or the Bureau of the Budget, or for which reports were lacking. The list of projects follows:

Project:	Estimated project cost
Title I, rivers and harbors:	
LaQuinta Channel, Tex.-----	\$954,000
Hull Creek, Va.-----	269,800
Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., small boat harbor-----	101,000
Port Washington Harbor, Wis.-----	2,932,000
Irondequoit Bay, N. Y.-----	1,938,000
Water-hyacinth control (5-year program)-----	5,062,500
Port Austin, Mich.-----	164,000
Title II, flood control:	
New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Mass.----- ¹	15,490,000
Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts ¹ -----	16,180,000
Mohawk River at Rome, N. Y.-----	240,000
Hendry County, Fla.-----	3,172,000
Tombigbee River Basin, Ala. and Miss.-----	19,711,000
White River backwater, Arkansas-----	2,380,000
Bouef, Texas, and Bayou, Macon, Ark.-----	1,212,000
Greenville Harbor, Miss.-----	2,530,000
Navarro Mills Reservoir, Tex. ⁴ -----	856,000
Red-Ouachita River Basin, Ark. and Okla., Milwood and alternatives ² -----	109,480,000
Galveston Bay, Texas City, Tex. ¹ -----	6,166,000
White River Basin, Gilbert and Lone Rock Reservoirs, Ark. ³ -----	57,000,000
Pecos River at Carlsbad, N. Mex.-----	2,066,000
Rio Grande at Socorro, N. Mex.-----	3,152,000
Saylorville Reservoir, Iowa.-----	44,500,000
Kaskaskia River, Ill.-----	23,000,000
St. Joseph's Indian School, South Dakota-----	42,000
Fort Pierce, S. Dak., sewers.-----	120,000
Fort Pierce, S. Dak., water.-----	25,000
Pierre, S. Dak., sewer facilities-----	* 210,000
Chamberlain, S. Dak., water.-----	5,000
Eagle Butte School, South Dakota-----	10,000
Saline River and tributaries, Illinois-----	5,970,000
Middle Gila River Basin, Ariz.-----	1,570,000
Buchanan Reservoir, Calif.-----	10,900,000
Hidden Reservoir, Calif.-----	12,500,000
Grand total-----	349,908,300

¹ Hurricane damages.

² S. 497 as reported fails to make provision for cost of modifications of Corps of Engineers report estimated by the Corps of Engineers at \$56,245,000.

³ S. 497 as reported provides for authorization of additional features in White River Basin costing \$57,000,000 which is the amount added to the basin authorization.

⁴ Amount represents elimination of local contribution for land enhancement.

At the same time, nearly \$12 billion would be required to complete projects already authorized by Congress to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers. If deferred and inactive projects would

85TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10589

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1 (legislative day, MARCH 31), 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office of the President and sundry general Government
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; expenses of attendance at meetings; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,051,970.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law

1 regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-
2 pensation and employment of persons in the Government
3 service as he may specify, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That not
4 to exceed 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used
5 to reimburse the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses,
6 The White House Office", for administrative services.

7 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

8 For the care, maintenance, repair and alternation, refur-
9 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including elec-
10 tric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the
11 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
12 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
13 the provisions of this or any other Act, \$415,400.

14 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget,
17 including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$400) ;
18 teletype news service (not exceeding \$900) ; not to exceed
19 \$110,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at
20 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
21 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by sec-
22 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at
23 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$4,205,000.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out
4 its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15
5 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not
6 exceeding \$400); not exceeding \$15,000 for expenses of
7 travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
8 the purposes of this appropriation; and press clippings (not
9 exceeding \$300); \$375,000.

10 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the National Security
13 Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of
14 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
15 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; acceptance and
16 utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and
17 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work
18 related to the activity of the Council; \$700,000.

19 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobili-
22 zation, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
23 \$500); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement
24 of the General Services Administration for security guard

1 service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
2 with the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,214,000, of
3 which \$185,000 shall be available for the Interdepartmental
4 Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*, That contracts for
5 not to exceed eight persons under this appropriation for
6 temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section
7 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may
8 be renewed annually.

9 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

10 ORGANIZATION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory
13 Committee on Government Organization, established by
14 Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
16 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per
17 diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings
18 concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual
19 transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed
20 \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their
21 homes or regular places of business, for members of the Com-
22 mittee and other persons serving without compensation;
23 \$57,500.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT,

3 NATIONAL DEFENSE

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
5 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may
6 designate, and without regard to such provisions of law re-
7 garding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-
8 pensation and employment of persons in the Government
9 service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for
10 emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or de-
11 fense which may arise at home or abroad during the current
12 fiscal year, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
13 appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a
14 function or project for which function or project a budget
15 estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law
16 during the Eighty-fifth Congress, second session, and Eighty-
17 sixth Congress, first session, and such appropriation denied
18 after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Repre-
19 sentatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either
20 body.

21 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
24 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the
25 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;

1 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
2 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and
3 its Territories and possessions; not to exceed \$70,000 for ex-
4 penses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign
5 countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
6 passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehi-
7 cles in foreign countries when required by law of such coun-
8 tries; \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance
9 has been authorized by the Department of the Army for
10 officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign sta-
11 tions, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the
12 Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at
13 the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby
14 made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided*
15 *further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission,
16 officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as sec-
17 retary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses
18 as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Pro-*
19 *vided further*, That the Commission shall reimburse other
20 Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for
21 salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

22 CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

23 During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$10,000 of
24 funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be avail-
25 able for travel expenses.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation, \$750,000.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed \$11,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment of aliens; \$600,000, of which \$85,000 shall be derived only from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June 30, 1959.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$375,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at \$1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$1,950.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the

1 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
2 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
3 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
4 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
5 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citi-
6 zenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a
7 citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a
8 person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4)
9 is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the
10 United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for
11 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
12 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
13 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
14 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
15 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
16 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned
17 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
18 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
19 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or em-
21 ployee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
22 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-
23 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-
24 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United
25 States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employ-

1 ment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field
2 service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

3 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments
4 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
5 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
6 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
7 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
8 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
9 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
10 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
11 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-
12 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees
13 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-
14 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made
15 to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions
16 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected
17 hereby.

18 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current
19 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
20 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or
21 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
22 approve the nomination of said person.

23 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used
25 to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future

1 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such
2 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-
3 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts
4 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of
5 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or
6 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

7 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other
8 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year
9 of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
10 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
11 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
12 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
13 Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act
14 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects speci-
15 fied under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
16 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
17 specified in the Act by which they are made available:
18 *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as ad-
19 ministrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid
20 from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses
21 shall be correspondingly reduced.

22 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any
23 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for
24 the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the
25 purchase or construction of any office building, without

1 specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy
2 by any department or agency of the United States Govern-
3 ment or by any corporation owned by the United States
4 Government.

5 SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions
6 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,
7 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,
8 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,
9 That said circular may be amended or changed during such
10 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of
11 the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the
12 House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the
13 Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not
14 later than January 31, 1959, of the operations of this
15 order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of
16 the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
17 the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall
18 be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless
19 the head of the agency concerned shall determine that neces-
20 sary service cannot be rendered or property of the United
21 States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

22 SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of
23 July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including
24 currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be
25 used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appro-

1 priations are made for the current fiscal year (including
2 the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use
3 of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally
4 incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only
5 when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from
6 applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
7 That such credits received as exchange allowances or pro-
8 ceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole
9 or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent
10 and in the manner authorized by law, without reimburse-
11 ment to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in
12 section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section
13 shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the
14 carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive
15 agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case
16 where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements
17 for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to
18 the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of
19 the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C.
20 App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such
21 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be
22 subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase
23 of credits as provided by law.

24 SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation contained in
25 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any

1 individual, corporation, or agency included in this Act, shall
2 be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to
3 support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

4 SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Gov-
5 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1959".

Passed the House of Representatives April 1, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

APRIL 1 (legislative day, March 31), 1958
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

May 28, 1958

10. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Reps. Hays and Coffin, in the report on their Special Study Mission to Canada, noted that the Canadians are disturbed over triangle and barter transactions under Public Law 480, and that they contend "The United States is exporting its own farm problem." Among their recommendations they urge that in exporting agricultural commodities, such as wheat, for local currencies, the U. S. should pay special attention to Canada's interest and avoid commercial markets. They suggest "The hazards of a joint United States-Canadian wheat marketing corporation should be explored." (H. Rept. 1766).

SENATE

11. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1959. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11767. Concurred in the House amendments to the two Senate amendments reported in disagreement (see Digest 84). Sen. Mundt emphasized his understanding that the amendments would not decrease the payments made to conservationists engaged in action beneficial to wildlife. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8713-16
12. APPROPRIATIONS. The Subcommittee ordered reported to the Appropriations Committee H. R. 10589, general government matters appropriation bill for 1959, and H. R. 11574, independent offices appropriation bill for 1959. p. D476
13. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment S. 3890, to permit the transfer of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in cases of natural disaster. Sens. Eastland, Knowland, and Kuchel discussed the interpretation of several terms in the bill. p. 8717
14. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 12065, to provide for temporary continuation of unemployment benefits. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8660-85, 8694-5, 8701-13, 8724-6
15. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill for 1958. pp. 8717-24
Sen. Javits inserted a resolution of the Long Island, N. Y., Federation of Women's Clubs urging the elimination of all nonessential spending in the foreign aid program. p. 8641
16. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 303, to authorize a study of the U. S. transportation system, which was referred to the Rules and Administration Committee. p. 8642
17. TAXATION. Sen. Carlson was added as a cosponsor to S. 3718, to allow more rapid depreciation for taxes on property bought in 1958 or 1959. p. 8645
18. STATEHOOD. Sen. Mansfield urged passage of the Alaskan statehood bill in the House and invited the Senate to consider statehood for Hawaii. p. 8655
19. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger stated that following hearings the Public Works Committee staff would work on recommendations made to improve S. 3114, to create a Columbia River Power Corp., and S. 2206, to grant a higher priority to industrial users of power in the Pacific Northwest. He inserted an article stating that upstream-downstream disputes plus private-public utility conflicts over the preference clause were preventing agreement on a self-financed public power corporation for the Columbia Valley. p. 8692

20. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Sen. Neuberger urged that the humane slaughter bill be reported by the Senate Committee, and inserted an editorial favoring it. pp. 8693-4
21. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Watkins inserted the statement of Matt Triggs of the Farm Bureau in opposition to S. 497, the vetoed rivers and harbors and flood control bill, centering on provisions allowing the Corps of Engineers to construct water-storage facilities without further action by Congress and continuing the assertion of Federal dominance over State water-use laws. pp. 8695-6
22. LANDS. Sen. Murray inserted the court opinion on the compensation for the Crow Indians for the right-of-way for the Yellowtail Dam site and reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project. pp. 8696-8701
23. PUBLIC WORKS. Sens. Chavez and Douglas discussed Sen. Chavez' position as Chairman of the Public Works Committee, and their respective views on public works projects. pp. 8687-8
24. HOUSING. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 171, to increase the mortgage authorization of FHA by \$4 billion. pp. 8717-18
25. RESEARCH. Sen. Morse expressed his disappointment that no social scientist was nominated to the Board of the National Science Foundation. p. 8727
26. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Javits inserted a resolution of the faculty of Syracuse University urging Congress to amend Public Law 480 to permit the use of such funds to translate and acquire foreign scholarly works. p. 8640
27. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Javits inserted a resolution of the West Brooklyn, N. Y., Independent Democrats supporting extension of the Trade Agreements Act for 5 years. p. 8640

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Hill inserted Sen. Morse's recent address, "Power and Progress," before the American Public Power Ass'n convention. pp. A4905-7
29. INDUSTRIAL USES. Sen. Capehart inserted an article, "Federal Men Speed Search for Crop Uses, Slow Output Research." pp. A4911-2
30. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Multer inserted testimony presented before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on proposed amendments to the Small Business Act of 1953 to aid in small business financing. pp. A4914-6
31. TAXATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Proxmire commending and inserting an editorial criticizing the President's decision against a tax cut and stating the President seems to be "entranced with a Hooveresque view of the economy." p. A4921
32. TOBACCO. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cooley inserting correspondence pointing up certain facts with respect to tobacco's foreign-trade position. pp. A4922-3
33. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hillings inserting a "penetrating analysis of agriculture in a free economy" prepared by Claude Hutchison, vice president and dean of agriculture emeritus, University of California. pp. 4925-7

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 6, 1958
For actions of June 5, 1958
85th-2d, No. 90

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated mutual security bill. Senate committee reported general Government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. Pay-raise bill was sent to conference.

SENATE

June 5, 1958

1. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill. pp. 9232-3, 9235-92
By a vote of 43 to 42, agreed to the Knowland amendment barring aid to Communist countries. p. 9235
2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10589, the general Government matters appropriation bill, and ~~H. R. 11574, the independent offices appropriation bill~~ (S. Repts. 1655, 1656). p. 9221
3. PAY RAISE. House and Senate conferees were appointed on S. 734, the Federal pay-raise bill. pp. 9181, 9230
Regarding this bill, Sen. Johnston stated: "I have been informed that the House conferees will not be available to meet this week. I am hopeful that as soon as I return to the city on Wednesday of next week, the conferees will be able to meet and come to a decision promptly." p. 9248

4. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Sen. Clark said "complacency, ...drift and indecision, prevails in relation to our domestic economy." pp. 9218-20
5. PERSONNEL; EXPENDITURES. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a summary of its monthly reports on employment for Feb.-Apr. 1958. pp. 9221-4
6. WEATHER CONTROL. Sen. Wiley recommended additional weather-control research for defense purposes. pp. 9227-9
7. BUDGETING. Both Houses received from this Department a report on an over-obligation; to Appropriations Committees. pp. 9214, 9220
8. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Watkins submitted (June 3) an amendment which he intends to propose to H. R. 12181, the foreign aid bill, to authorize use of CCC surpluses to alleviate economic hardship caused to foreign workers through use of the escape clause of the Trade Agreement Act.

HOUSE

9. DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 12738. pp. 9175-6
10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported S. 1901, to grant overtime pay for irregular and unscheduled hours of work beyond regular tours of duty (for fire fighters, etc.). p. D504
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee established a special subcommittee on Federal employee training bills (H. R. 6001, H. R. 1989, and S. 385) consisting of Reps. Hemphill, Granahan, Young, Scott (N. C.), Cederberg, Johansen, and Dennison. p. D504
Received the conference report on S. 72, to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund (H. Rept. 1848). pp. 9179-81
11. TAXES. Passed without amendment H. R. 12695, the tax rate extension bill, after discussion of the economic situation. pp. 9184-203
12. NEWSPRINT. Rep. Friedel urged the Justice Department to investigate whether the newsprint industry is violating anti-monopoly statutes. pp. 9203-4
13. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee approved the projects for Canoe Creek, Ky., and Wild Rice Creek, N. Dak. and S. Dak., under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. p. 9213
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 9. p. 9213

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

15. RECLAMATION. H. R. 6940, to authorize the Interior Department to reimburse landowners and tenants for expenses, leases, or damages incurred in moving themselves, their families, and their possessions, when such moves are occasioned by the acquisition of lands for water conservation and other public-works projects under the jurisdiction of that Department. Approved May 29, 1958 (Public Law 85-433, 85th Congress).
16. WATER COMPACT. S. 2557, to allow additional time for negotiation of certain compacts by Neb., Wyo., and S. Dak., for division of the Niobrara River waters. Approved May 29, 1958 (Public Law 85-427, 85th Congress).

Calendar No. 1686

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10589

[Report No. 1655]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1 (legislative day, MARCH 31), 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 5 (legislative day, JUNE 4), 1958

Reported by Mr. MAGNUSON, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office of the President and sundry general Government
6 • agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

8

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

9

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; expenses of attendance at meetings; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,051,970.

21

SPECIAL PROJECTS

22

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law

23

24

1 regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-
2 pensation and employment of persons in the Government
3 service as he may specify, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That not
4 to exceed 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used
5 to reimburse the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses,
6 The White House Office", for administrative services.

7 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

8 For the care, maintenance, repair and alternation, refur-
9 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including elec-
10 tric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the
11 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
12 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
13 the provisions of this or any other Act, \$415,400.

14 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget,
17 including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$400) ;
18 teletype news service (not exceeding \$900) ; not to exceed
19 \$110,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at
20 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
21 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by sec-
22 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at
23 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$4,205,000.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out
4 its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15
5 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not
6 exceeding \$400); not exceeding \$15,000 for expenses of
7 travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
8 the purposes of this appropriation; and press clippings (not
9 exceeding \$300); \$375,000.

10 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the National Security
13 Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of
14 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
15 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; acceptance and
16 utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and
17 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work
18 related to the activity of the Council; \$700,000.

19 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobili-
22 zation, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
23 \$500); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement
24 of the General Services Administration for security guard

1 service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
 2 with the purposes of this appropriation; ~~\$2,214,000~~ \$2,285,-
 3 000, of which \$185,000 shall be available for the Inter-
 4 departmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*, That
 5 contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this appro-
 6 priation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized
 7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
 8 may be renewed annually.

9 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

10 ORGANIZATION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory
 13 Committee on Government Organization, established by
 14 Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including
 15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 16 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per
 17 diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings
 18 concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual
 19 transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed
 20 \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their
 21 homes or regular places of business, for members of the Com-
 22 mittee and other persons serving without compensation;
 23 \$57,500.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT,

3 NATIONAL DEFENSE

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
5 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may
6 designate, and without regard to such provisions of law re-
7 garding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-
8 pensation and employment of persons in the Government
9 service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for
10 emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or de-
11 fense which may arise at home or abroad during the current
12 fiscal year, ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$275,000, *together with the unobli-*
13 *gated balance in such fund on June 30, 1958: Provided,*
14 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allo-
15 cation to finance a function or project for which function or
16 project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted
17 pursuant to law during the Eighty-fifth Congress, second
18 session, and Eighty-sixth Congress, first session, and such
19 appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the
20 Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on
21 Appropriations of either body.

22 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
25 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the
26 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;

1 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
2 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and
3 its Territories and possessions; not to exceed \$70,000 for ex-
4 penses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign
5 countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
6 passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehi-
7 cles in foreign countries when required by law of such coun-
8 tries; \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance
9 has been authorized by the Department of the Army for
10 officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign sta-
11 tions, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the
12 Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at
13 the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby
14 made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided*
15 *further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission,
16 officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as sec-
17 retary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses
18 as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Pro-*
19 *vided further*, That the Commission shall reimburse other
20 Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for
21 salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

22 CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

23 During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$10,000 of
24 funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be avail-
25 able for travel expenses.

1 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil
4 Rights, including expenses of attendance at meetings con-
5 cerned with the purpose of this appropriation, \$750,000.

6 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the
9 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services
10 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
11 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
12 individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
13 with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed
14 \$11,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements
15 to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and
16 services in carrying out the functions of the Commission;
17 hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment
18 of aliens; ~~\$600,000~~ \$650,000, of which \$85,000 shall be
19 derived only from the war claims fund created by section
20 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896,
21 approved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obliga-
22 tion after June 30, 1959.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$375,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at \$1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$1,950.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the

1 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
2 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
3 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
4 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
5 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citi-
6 zenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a
7 citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a
8 person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4)
9 is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the
10 United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for
11 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
12 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
13 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
14 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
15 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
16 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned
17 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
18 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
19 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or em-
21 ployee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
22 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-
23 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-
24 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United
25 States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employ-

1 ment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field
2 service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

3 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments
4 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
5 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
6 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
7 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
8 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
9 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
10 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
11 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-
12 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees
13 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-
14 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made
15 to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions
16 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected
17 hereby.

18 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current
19 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
20 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or
21 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
22 approve the nomination of said person.

23 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used
25 to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future

1 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such
2 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-
3 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts
4 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of
5 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or
6 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

7 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other
8 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year
9 of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
10 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
11 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
12 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
13 Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act
14 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects speci-
15 fied under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
16 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
17 specified in the Act by which they are made available:
18 *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as ad-
19 ministrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid
20 from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses
21 shall be correspondingly reduced.

22 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any
23 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for
24 the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the
25 purchase or construction of any office building, without

1 specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy
2 by any department or agency of the United States Govern-
3 ment or by any corporation owned by the United States
4 Government.

5 SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions
6 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,
7 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,
8 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,
9 That said circular may be amended or changed during such
10 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of
11 the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the
12 House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the
13 Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not
14 later than January 31, 1959, of the operations of this
15 order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of
16 the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
17 the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall
18 be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless
19 the head of the agency concerned shall determine that neces-
20 sary service cannot be rendered or property of the United
21 States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

22 SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of
23 July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including
24 currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be
25 used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appro-

1 priations are made for the current fiscal year (including
2 the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use
3 of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally
4 incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only
5 when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from
6 applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
7 That such credits received as exchange allowances or pro-
8 ceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole
9 or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent
10 and in the manner authorized by law, without reimburse-
11 ment to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in
12 section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section
13 shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the
14 carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive
15 agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case
16 where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements
17 for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to
18 the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of
19 the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C.
20 App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such
21 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be
22 subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase
23 of credits as provided by law.

24 SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation contained in
25 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any

1 individual, corporation, or agency included in this Act, shall
2 be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to
3 support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

4 SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Gov-
5 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1959".

Passed the House of Representatives April 1, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10589

[Report No. 1655]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

APRIL 1 (legislative day, MARCH 31), 1958
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 5 (legislative day, JUNE 4), 1958
Reported with amendments

Calendar No. 1686

85TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 1655

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

JUNE 5 (legislative day, JUNE 4), 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 10589]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10589) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House_____	\$15, 558, 870
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Amount of decrease by Senate (net)_____	604, 000
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate_____	14, 954, 870
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Amount of appropriations, 1958_____	16, 010, 370
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Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1959__	15, 814, 870
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The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the estimates for 1959_____	860, 000
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Under the appropriations for 1958_____	1, 055, 500
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OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$71,000, to provide a total amount of \$2,285,000 for the Office of Defense Mobilization. The increase is to meet the requirements for guard stations and space modification in new quarters, along with personnel increases, equipment and travel to promote greater efficiency. No funds are provided for the staffing of regional committees, in view of the pending reorganization plan.

The committee agrees with the statement in the House report that the budget for the next fiscal year should reflect the true cost of defense mobilization functions, including those for which other agencies may be reimbursed when performing delegated functions requiring services beyond their normal operations.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL DEFENSE

In lieu of the \$1,000,000 in appropriation for the Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$275,000 (the amount of the allocations from the fund to date), together with the unobligated balance in such fund on June 30, 1958. The committee intends by this action to continue to have \$1,000,000 available to the President for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The committee recommends an increase of \$50,000, to provide the total estimate of \$650,000, of which \$85,000 is derived from the war claims fund. The committee is advised that the restoration is needed in order to accomplish the completion in fiscal year 1959 of the workloads on claims as required by the Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 201—LIMITATION ON PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES

The committee has considered the proviso proposed to be added to section 201, allowing up to \$300 above the price limitation on automobile procurement for the cost of special equipment required in pursuit-type activities, as follows:

: *Provided*, That such amounts may be exceeded by the net extra cost, not to exceed \$300, of any special features or equipment which, while affecting the operation of the vehicle as a passenger carrying vehicle, are required to render it suitable and safe for the carrying out of criminal law enforcement or police-type activities by the Departments of the Treasury, Interior, and Justice, and the municipal government of the District of Columbia, upon certification

by the head of the department concerned or the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia with respect to each purchase requisition that such special features are essential for the proper performance of such activities.

Last year the committee attempted, without success, to resolve this problem arising from the decision of the Comptroller General of April 19, 1957, by an amendment to the 1958 bill. When the House omitted from the supplemental bill the language later submitted for the purpose, this committee directed General Services Administration to continue its procurement operations under the current arrangement and to submit further language with the 1959 estimates.

Since the House has again rejected the proposed language, the committee again directs GSA to continue its procurement operations under the present arrangement and requests that uniform language which will accomplish the purpose of the above proviso be included in the individual budget estimates for the Departments of the Treasury, Interior, and Justice, and the municipal government of the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1960, to authorize the extra cost of such special equipment along with the authorization for the purchase of the passenger motor vehicle which will use the special equipment.

SECTION 202—EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS

Section 202 relating to the employment of aliens in continental United States has been carried in much the same language for a number of years.

Two years ago this committee requested the Civil Service Commission to make a study of this section with the view to bringing it up to date and eliminating any language which may be unnecessary and any inequities which may exist.

The results of that study have now been received, together with recommendations for changes which have been cleared with the Bureau of the Budget, as well as the suggestion that substantive legislation in permanent form may be preferable to continuing to carry this general provision in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act and thus having to renew it each year. (See pp. 109-121 of the Senate hearings.)

In view of the complexities involved and the apparent need for permanent legislation, the committee has referred the matter to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the United States Senate for their consideration.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1959**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recom- mended in House bill for 1959	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
Compensation of the President.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000			
The White House Office.....	2,051,970	2,051,970	2,051,970	2,051,970			
Special projects.....	1,375,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	+\$125,000		
Executive Mansion and grounds.....	400,400	415,400	415,400	415,400	+15,000		
Bureau of the Budget.....	4,205,000	4,205,000	4,205,000	4,205,000			
Council of Economic Advisers.....	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000			
National Security Council.....	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000			
Office of Defense Mobilization.....	2,214,000	2,420,000	2,214,000	2,285,000	+71,000	−\$135,000	+\$71,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	50,000	57,500	57,500	57,500	+7,500		
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	11,521,370	11,874,870	11,668,870	11,739,870	+218,500	−135,000	+71,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
Emergency fund for the President, national defense.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,275,000	−725,000	−725,000	−725,000
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000			
Construction of memorials and cemeteries.....	1,250,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	−1,250,000		
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....	2,500,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	−1,250,000		
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS							
Salaries and expenses.....	(3)	750,000	750,000	750,000	+750,000		

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 10, 1958
For actions of June 9, 1958
85th-2d, No. 92

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received supplemental appropriation request for various agencies, including USDA. Senate passed general Government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. House debated trade agreements bill. (Highlights continued on page 5.)

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1959 (House Doc. 394); to Appropriations Committee. This document includes the following items for this Department: Agricultural Research Service, for the control and eradication of witchweed, \$3,000,000; and for meat inspection, \$2,100,000; Agricultural Conservation Program Service, proposed language to continue available until December 31, 1958, the unobligated balances of appropriations made during calendar year 1957 for "Emergency Conservation Measures"; Soil Bank Programs, for the Acreage Reserve Program, \$282,800,000; and to increase the limitation on administrative expenses for this program from \$13,000,000 to \$20,600,000. p. 9523
The Appropriations Committee was granted permission until midnight Mon., June 9, to file a report on the public works appropriation bill. p. 9465
2. FOREIGN TRADE. Began debate on H. R. 12591, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. pp. 9468-9509, 9520-22
3. GRAIN STANDARDS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 2007, to amend the Grain Standards Act to permit the collection of charges to reimburse the Department for overtime, travel, and certain other costs in connection with handling appeal inspections (H. Rept. 1862). p. 9524

4. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10321, to authorize exchange of lands within the Estes Park Administrative Site, Roosevelt National Forest, for lands of equal value outside the Forest (H. Rept. 1863). p. 9524
5. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8645, to amend the Reclamation Project Act regarding the repayment of contracts on reclamation projects (H. Rept. 1861). p. 9524
6. CIVIL WORKS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12858, making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Army, Interior, and TVA for 1959 (H. Rept. 1864). p. 9524
7. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 624, making appropriations to the Department of Labor for unemployment compensation payments, including former Federal employees. This measure had been reported without amendment earlier by the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 1860). pp. 9467-68, 9524
8. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Agriculture Met in executive session for consideration of a proposed omnibus farm bill. Committee will vote in executive session tomorrow on the respective sections thereof." p. D516
9. PERSONNEL. Agreed to the conference report on S. 72, to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund. pp. 9466-67
Received from the State Department a proposed bill "to encourage and authorize details and transfer of Federal employees for service with international organizations"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 9523
10. FOREIGN AID. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill. (p. 9510) Senate conferees were appointed June 6.
Received from the State Department a report for 1957 on major changes in the mutual security program. p. 9524

SENATE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 10589, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed. p. 9426
Passed with amendments H. R. 11574, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959. Adopted the committee amendments which include \$100,000 for farm housing research, and amendments by Sens. Magnuson to require construction of Federal Office Building No. 6 in D. C., and by Sen. Dirksen to allow all 29 contracted-for lease purchase buildings to be constructed. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 9426-32
The committee report on the independent offices bill included the following statement:
"The committee recommends to be inserted in the bill the item for farm housing research, in the amount of \$100,000, to continue the program started last year with \$75,000 in the supplemental bill, to carry out the provisions of section 603 of the Housing Act of 1957 through grants for research, study, and analysis to be conducted by land-grant colleges.
"In this connection, the committee believes that this phase of such research should be concluded within the amount recommended, and that any further research on this subject should be done within the funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture."

The Committee on the District of Columbia received a letter dated June 25, 1957, from the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, addressed to the counsel of the committee, in which it was stated:

At your request, I am submitting an analysis of a bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act which was drafted by this office at the request of Senator SCHOEPEL.

In essence, for many years it has been the understanding that employees of Senators, in connection with political activities, and in particular, in this instance, employees of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, were not covered by the Unemployment Compensation Act. It has been discovered that technically they were, but have never taken advantage of the act.

The bill in effect exempts them from any past payment, and puts them in a position in which in the future they can elect to come under the act if they wish.

The employees of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee are presently covered under the act. The pending bill really is for the benefit of the group which serves Senators on the other side of the aisle; but, in fairness, the bill should have the unanimous approval of the Senate.

So I submit the bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN in the chair). Without objection, the committee amendments will be considered en bloc.

The question is on agreeing en bloc to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2419) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1671, Senate bill 3058, to amend the act regulating the bringing of actions for damages against the District of Columbia, approved February 28, 1933.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3058) to amend the act regulating the bringing of actions for damages against the District of Columbia, approved February 28, 1933, which had been reported from the Committee on

District of Columbia, with amendments, on page 2, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "exact date" and insert "approximate time"; in line 4, after the word "circumstances", to strike out "and the approximate hour"; at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "That the giving of notice in any other manner or to any other officer or employee of the District of Columbia shall not be deemed compliance with the requirements of this act" and insert "That if by reason of physical or mental incapacity the person injured fails to give such notice within such 10-day period, the claimant may give such notice within 10 days after such incapacity has been removed."; in line 15, after "Sec. 2.", to strike out "The provisions of this" and insert "This", and in line 18, after the word "its", to strike out "approval" and insert "enactment", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to regulate the bringing of actions for damages against the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1370, Ch. 138; Sec. 12-208; D. C. Code, 1951 edition), is amended to read as follows:

"No action shall be maintained against the District of Columbia for unliquidated damages to person or property unless, within 60 days after the injury or damage was sustained, the claimant, his agent, or attorney gave notice in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of the approximate time, place, cause, and circumstances of such injury or damage: *Provided*, That if the injury or damage was caused by snow or ice, or both, such notice shall be given within 10 days after the injury or damage was sustained: *Provided further*, That if by reason of physical or mental incapacity the person injured fails to give such notice within such 10-day period, the claimant may give such notice within 10 days after such incapacity has been removed."

Sec. 2. This act shall apply to all actions for unliquidated damages to persons or property brought against the District of Columbia from and after the date of its enactment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this is another bill which comes before the Senate from the District of Columbia Committee, by unanimous vote of the committee.

I wish to give a brief explanation of the bill, on behalf of the committee:

Existing law in the District of Columbia provides that no action shall be maintained against the District for unliquidated damages to persons or property unless the claimant within 6 months after the injury or damage was sustained gives notice in writing to the Commissioners of the District of the approximate time, place, cause, and circumstances of such injury or damage, with a proviso that a report in writing by the Metropolitan Police Department shall be regarded as a sufficient notice under the above provision.

This bill would amend existing law as follows:

First. Change the time for giving notice of unliquidated damages to persons or property from 6 months to 60 days.

Second. In the event injury or damage is caused by snow or ice, or both, the notice must be given within 10 days after the injury or damage was sustained, with a proviso that if by reason

of physical or mental incapacity the person injured fails to give such notice within such 10-day period, the claimant may give such notice within 10 days after such incapacity has been removed.

Third. The proviso in existing law, namely, that a report in writing by the Metropolitan Police Department in regular course of duty shall be regarded as sufficient notice, would be eliminated from the act. Testimony before the subcommittee indicated that the police department is not organized to investigate such accidents, and on occasion must accept inaccurate statements from injured persons or their representatives.

Fourth. Provision is made that the act shall apply to all actions for unliquidated damages to persons or property brought against the District from and after the date of its enactment. This section is inserted to make it clear that the provisions of the bill are not retroactive.

It is believed that this bill will protect the District against unreasonable claims for damages and at the same time offer adequate protection to the rights of individuals.

The bill bears in no way on the time within which suit should be filed, but does, however, require notice in writing within the aforementioned periods. Further, it is not intended to alter any existing judicial opinion concerning to whom the notice should be transmitted, except to the extent of the amendments included in the bill.

This measure was requested by, and has the recommendation of, the District Commissioners.

Enactment of this bill will involve no additional expenditure to the District.

Mr. President, I submit the bill; and I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

The question now is on agreeing en bloc to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I thank my friend, the Senator from Oregon.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2) to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 624) making additional supplemental appropriations for the Department of Labor for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 118. An act for the relief of the General Box Co.;

S. 2060. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Biro; and

H. R. 6908. An act to authorize modification and extension of the program of grants-in-aid to the Republic of the Philippines for the hospitalization of certain veterans, to restore eligibility for hospital and medical care to certain veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States residing in the Philippines, and for other purposes.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 624) making additional supplemental appropriations for the Department of Labor for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND SUNDRY GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1686 House bill 10589, making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 10589) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments, which were under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Office of Defense Mobilization—Salaries and Expenses," on page 5, line 2, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$2,214,000" and insert "\$2,285,000"; under the heading "Funds Appropriated to the President—Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense," on page 6, line 12, after the word "year", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$275,000, together with the unobligated balance in such fund on June 30, 1958"; and under the heading "Foreign Claims Settlement Commission—Salaries and Expenses," on page 8, line 18, after the word "aliens", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$650,000."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this bill provides funds for the various functions under the Executive Offices of the President, including the White House, and also for the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Commission on Civil Rights, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and the Subversive Activities Control Board.

The bill as reported to the Senate, totals \$14,954,870, which is a reduction of \$604,000 from the House allowance and \$360,000 below the budget estimates.

Three amendments are recommended:

The committee was unanimously in favor of restoration of \$71,000 to the Office of Defense Mobilization, and the restoration of \$50,000 to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; and the committee was also in favor of an amendment to appropriate \$275,000, together with the unobligated balance, estimated at \$725,000, in order to continue the amount of \$1 million available to the Emergency Fund for the President, without appropriating the full amount. In other words, the amendment would keep the Fund at the \$1 million level.

In regard to the remainder of the bill, the Senate committee agreed generally with the amounts voted by the House for most of the commissions and independent offices.

Other than the differences I have stated, the two versions of the bill, as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, are about the same.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing en bloc to the committee amendments, which have been stated.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 10589) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. MUNDT conferees on the part of the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1687, House bill 11574, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959 and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 11574) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments, which were:

Under the heading "Title I—Independent Offices—Civil Service Commission", on page 4, after line 5, to strike out:

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States, created by the act approved May 22, 1920, and the acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 30), \$589 million, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the civil service retirement and disability fund: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations herein made and no part of the moneys now or hereafter contained in the civil service retirement and disability fund shall be applied toward the payment of any increase in annuity benefits or any new annuity benefits under the act approved May 22, 1920, and the acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 30) which may be authorized by amendment to said acts after the enactment of this act until and unless an appropriation is made to such fund in an amount estimated by the Civil Service Commission to be sufficient to prevent an immediate increase in the unfunded accrued liability of said fund.

Under the heading "Federal Civil Defense Administration—Operations", on page 6, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$10,000"; in line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$815,000" and insert "\$1,050,000"; in line 10, after the word "conclusive" to strike out "\$18,250,000" and insert "\$21,915,000", and at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$2,915,000".

Under the subhead "Research and Development," on page 7, line 2, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

Under the heading "Federal Power Commission—Salaries and Expenses," on page 7, line 23, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$400,000"; on page 8, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out \$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,385,000", and in line 5, after the word "individuals", to strike out the colon and insert "Provided, That not to exceed \$307,400 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects."

Under the heading "Federal Trade Commission—Salaries and Expenses", on page 8, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "\$251,250" and insert "\$259,250", and in the same line, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$5,950,000" and insert "\$6,000,000."

85TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10589

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 9, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office of the President and sundry general Government
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

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TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; expenses of attendance at meetings; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,051,970.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law

1 regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-
2 pensation and employment of persons in the Government
3 service as he may specify, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That not
4 to exceed 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used
5 to reimburse the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses,
6 The White House Office", for administrative services.

7 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

8 For the care, maintenance, repair and alternation, refur-
9 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including elec-
10 tric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the
11 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
12 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
13 the provisions of this or any other Act, \$415,400.

14 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget,
17 including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$400) ;
18 teletype news service (not exceeding \$900) ; not to exceed
19 \$110,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at
20 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
21 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by sec-
22 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at
23 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$4,205,000.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out
4 its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15
5 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not
6 exceeding \$400); not exceeding \$15,000 for expenses of
7 travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
8 the purposes of this appropriation; and press clippings (not
9 exceeding \$300); \$375,000.

10 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the National Security
13 Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of
14 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
15 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; acceptance and
16 utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and
17 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work
18 related to the activity of the Council; \$700,000.

19 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobili-
22 zation, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
23 \$500); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement
24 of the General Services Administration for security guard

1 service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
2 with the purposes of this appropriation; (1) ~~\$2,214,000~~
3 ~~\$2,285,000~~, of which \$185,000 shall be available for the
4 Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*,
5 That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this
6 appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as
7 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
8 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually.

9 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

10 ORGANIZATION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory
13 Committee on Government Organization, established by
14 Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
16 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per
17 diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings
18 concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual
19 transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed
20 \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their
21 homes or regular places of business, for members of the Com-
22 mittee and other persons serving without compensation;
23 \$57,500.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT,

3 NATIONAL DEFENSE

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
5 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may
6 designate, and without regard to such provisions of law re-
7 garding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-
8 pensation and employment of persons in the Government
9 service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for
10 emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or de-
11 fense which may arise at home or abroad during the current
12 fiscal year, **(2)**~~\$1,000,000~~ \$275,000**(3)**, *together with the*
13 *unobligated balance in such fund on June 30, 1958: Pro-*
14 *vided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available*
15 *for allocation to finance a function or project for which func-*
16 *tion or project a budget estimate of appropriation was trans-*
17 *mitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-fifth Congress,*
18 *second session, and Eighty-sixth Congress, first session, and*
19 *such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the*
20 *Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on*
21 *Appropriations of either body.*

1 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
4 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the
5 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;
6 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
7 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and
8 its Territories and possessions; not to exceed \$70,000 for ex-
9 penses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign
10 countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
11 passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehi-
12 cles in foreign countries when required by law of such coun-
13 tries; \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance
14 has been authorized by the Department of the Army for
15 officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign sta-
16 tions, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the
17 Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at
18 the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby
19 made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided*
20 *further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission,
21 officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as sec-

1 retary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses
2 as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That the Commission shall reimburse other
4 Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for
5 salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

6 CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

7 During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$10,000 of
8 funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be avail-
9 able for travel expenses.

10 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil
13 Rights, including expenses of attendance at meetings con-
14 cerned with the purpose of this appropriation, \$750,000.

15 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the
18 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services
19 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
21 individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
22 with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed
23 \$11,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements
24 to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and
25 services in carrying out the functions of the Commission;

1 hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment
 2 of aliens; (4) ~~\$600,000~~ \$650,000, of which \$85,000 shall
 3 be derived only from the war claims fund created by section
 4 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896,
 5 approved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obliga-
 6 tion after June 30, 1959.

7 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities
 10 Control Board, including services as authorized by section
 11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to
 12 exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed
 13 \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals,
 14 \$375,000.

15 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

17 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
 18 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year,
 19 in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 20 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor
 21 vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby
 22 fixed at \$1,500 except station wagons for which the maxi-
 23 mum shall be \$1,950.

24 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the
 25 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained

1 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compen-
2 sation of any officer or employee of the Government of the
3 United States (including any agency the majority of the
4 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
5 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
6 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
7 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
8 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citi-
9 zenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a
10 citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a
11 person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4)
12 is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the
13 United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for
14 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
15 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
16 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
17 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
18 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
19 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned
20 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
21 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
22 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or em-
24 ployee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
25 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-

1 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-
2 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United
3 States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employ-
4 ment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field
5 service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

6 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments
7 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
8 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
9 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
10 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
11 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
12 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
13 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
14 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-
15 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees
16 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-
17 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made
18 to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions
19 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected
20 hereby.

21 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current
22 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
23 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or
24 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
25 approve the nomination of said person.

1 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used
3 to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future
4 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such
5 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-
6 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts
7 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of
8 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or
9 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

10 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other
11 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year
12 of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
13 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
14 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
15 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
16 Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act
17 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects speci-
18 fied under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
19 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
20 specified in the Act by which they are made available:
21 *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as ad-
22 ministrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid
23 from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses
24 shall be correspondingly reduced.

25 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any

1 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for
2 the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the
3 purchase or construction of any office building, without
4 specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy
5 by any department or agency of the United States Govern-
6 ment or by any corporation owned by the United States
7 Government.

8 SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions
9 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,
10 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,
11 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,
12 That said circular may be amended or changed during such
13 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of
14 the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the
15 House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the
16 Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not
17 later than January 31, 1959, of the operations of this
18 order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of
19 the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
20 the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall
21 be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless
22 the head of the agency concerned shall determine that neces-
23 sary service cannot be rendered or property of the United
24 States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

25 SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of

1 July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including
2 currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be
3 used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appro-
4 priations are made for the current fiscal year (including
5 the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use
6 of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally
7 incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only
8 when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from
9 applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
10 That such credits received as exchange allowances or pro-
11 ceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole
12 or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent
13 and in the manner authorized by law, without reimburse-
14 ment to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in
15 section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section
16 shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the
17 carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive
18 agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case
19 where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements
20 for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to
21 the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of
22 the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C.
23 App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such
24 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be

1 subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase
2 of credits as provided by law.

3 SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
5 individual, corporation, or agency included in this Act, shall
6 be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to
7 support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

8 SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Gov-
9 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1959".

Passed the House of Representatives April 1, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 9, 1958.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 9, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 18, 1958
For actions of June 17, 1958
85th-2d, No. 99

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses cleared for President: Commerce appropriation bill. General Government matters appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on pay bill. Senate concurred in House amendments to bill for study of outdoor recreation resources. Senate committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Sens. Wiley and Thye introduced and Sen. Wiley discussed bill to liberalize program for distribution of surplus feed grains in disaster areas. Rep. Poage explained feed grain provisions of omnibus farm bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12540, the Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. The Senate agreed to amendments authorizing 10 additional supergrades each for the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10402-403, 10353-5
2. PAY RAISE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 734, the pay raise bill for classified employees. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10400-402
3. ROADS. The Public Works Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 12776, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 23 of the U. S. Code, entitled "Highways." p. D555
4. PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12955, to authorize public works on rivers and harbors and flood control projects (H. Rept. 1894). p. 10425

June 17, 1958

5. **MARKETING FACILITIES.** Rep. Bolling called up, but later withdrew, a Rules Committee resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 4504, to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. pp. 10414-415
6. **SMALL BUSINESS.** The Select Committee on Small Business submitted a report on problems of small business financing (H. Rept. 1889). p. 10425
7. **TRANSPORTATION.** Received a Clinton Co., Pa., citizens resolution urging support for legislation to improve the national transportation system. p. 10425

SENATE

8. **PUBLIC WORKS.** Passed with amendments, 75 to 1, S. 3910, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill. pp. 10381-97
9. **FORESTRY.** Agreed to the House amendments to S. 846, to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreational resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the U. S. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10325-6
Sen. Morse inserted the resolutions of the National Parks Ass'n trustees, supporting enactment of the wilderness bill, opposing dam construction or road building into the Gila Wilderness Area, urging the Forest Service and the National Park Service to discuss protection of the Northern Cascades region of Wash. as a national park, endorsing H. R. 12281, to transfer Forest Service and National Park lands at the El Portal area of Yosemite Park, and supporting the redesignation of the Bridger Primitive Area, Wyo., as a wilderness area. p. 10324
10. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses acted on amendments to H. R. 10589, the General Government matters appropriation bill for 1959, which had been reported in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10357, 10403
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11645, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 1719). p. 10294
11. **REORGANIZATION.** The Government Operations Committee reported adversely S. Res. 297, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, to merge the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration (S. Rept. 1717). This action would approve the plan. p. 10294
12. **NATURAL RESOURCES.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported the following measures:
 - S. Res. 248, to authorize joint hearings by the Public Works and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees on the relationship of water resource development programs of the U. S., the Soviet Union, and Communist China;
 - S. 2517, to authorize the States to choose mineral lands in making selections in lieu of sections of public lands occupied before State claims were made; and
 - S. Res. 225, to extend until Jan. 31, 1959, the time for submission of a study of strategic raw materials resources of the Eastern hemisphere. p. D553
13. **RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved a rehabilitation and betterment proposal in Rogue River Irrigation District, Ore. p. D553

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 16, line 5, strike out "available to the Bureau of Public Roads" and insert "made available by this act to the Bureau of Public Roads and from advances and reimbursements received by the Bureau of Public Roads."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 32: Page 27, line 6, strike out "and aircraft" and insert "; acquisition by purchase or transfer of aircraft (not to exceed 14) and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 28, line 1, insert the following: "Provided, That the Chairman is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 10 general-schedule positions in the following grades: 1 in grade GS-18, 2 in grade GS-17, and 7 in grade GS-16; and such positions shall be in addition to positions previously allocated to this agency under section 505 of said act."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I have asked the gentleman to yield in order to make an inquiry of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished majority leader, as to a change made in the legislative program for today.

Mr. McCORMACK. The program is as was stated. After the disposition of the conference report, the Private Calendar will be called. Then, there is a resolution on the contested election case. Following that, the bill, H. R. 4504, and following that the bill, H. R. 11518, a bill to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels. I know of no objections to this bill and they are anxious to get it through in the light of certain appropriation considerations. So the bill H. R. 11518, will be on the program for today.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, with the actions just taken, the House has made

ample provision for the Executive Office of the President and for the several independent agencies which are carried in this bill.

The first amendment adds \$71,000 to the amount appropriated for the Office of Defense Mobilization and is required largely because of the consolidation of their offices into one building. With this additional amount, the Office will have \$2,285,000 available for 1959 as compared with \$2,214,000 in 1958.

The fourth amendment of the Senate adds \$50,000 to the appropriation for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. This restores to that agency the full amount of its budget estimate, \$650,000.

The second and third amendments relate to the President's Emergency Fund—National Defense. The proposal is to appropriate only the amount actually allocated in 1958, and provide authority to carry forward the unobligated balance. Unfortunately, this could permit the availability to exceed \$1 million, which amount the House carried in the bill, and which has been ample for each of several prior years. The House position, a regular appropriation of \$1 million, expiring for obligation at the end of the fiscal year, should prevail even though it will mean that the final figures in this law will be larger than either the House or Senate versions of the bill.

The bill as acted upon in the House now totals \$15,679,870, a decrease of \$135,000 in the estimates and \$330,500 less than was appropriated last year.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDRY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, 1959

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 10589) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, with amendments of the Senate thereto, and concur in amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 4 and disagree to amendments of the Senate numbered 2 and 3.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 5, line 2, strike out "\$2,214,000" and insert "\$2,285,000."

Page 6, line 12, strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$275,000."

Page 6, line 12, after "\$1,000,000", insert ", together with the unobligated balance in such fund on June 30, 1958."

Page 8, line 18, strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$650,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS]?

There was no objection.

The amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 4 were concurred in.

The amendments of the Senate numbered 2 and 3 were disagreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE OF CARTER V. LECOMPTE

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration and pursuant to clause 20 of rule XI, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 533) relative to the contested election case of Carter against LeCompte, Fourth Congressional District of Iowa, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That KARL M. LECOMPTE was duly elected as Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Iowa in the 85th Congress and is entitled to his seat.

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, I oppose House Resolution 533 for a very specific purpose. Although the principles involved are of importance to all of us, I believe the basic principle of the usurpation of power by a few—be they Republicans or Democrats—to control the result of a specific election to foster their own ambition and impose their will upon the people of a particular area is much more important.

As we know, the Communists work in a very subtle way—making friends, agreeing to and pushing for the needs of the people of an area or nation with the intent of ultimately controlling those people—this is my primary concern because of what happened in Iowa's Fourth Congressional District.

I do not know the whole motivation for his actions or his complete sentiments but I do know that Dr. Long, our deceased colleague from Louisiana, felt as strongly as I did and presently do about the injustice which was imposed upon the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Iowa by the committee's acting improperly on the evidence presented. Mr. Long was shocked by the committee's action in that it did not even declare the election void and one could assume that his absence was due directly to the inability of the committee to face up to its responsibility.

In the States of Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, and Missouri the election laws do not provide methods for resolving serious questions concerning election of Representatives in Congress going to the issuance of the certificate of election and relating to the prima facie right to the seat. The attorney general of Iowa and the Supreme Court of Maine have both rendered opinions that the House alone must pass upon such matters.

The House of Representatives, as far as these States are concerned, is the original and only source of relief, with power to determine the questions raised in a contest as to not only the final right but also the prima facie right to the seat, a question of the highest magnitude and importance, relating to the very organization of the House of Representatives. It is also a question of the very highest privilege in the House of Representatives. Yet this House, if the recommendation of the majority report is carried out and the contestant declared not to have been elected and not entitled to the seat, will very effectively

close the door to the one remaining, and if you please, the constitutional method of correcting such injustices. Certainly the House must not yield to a result obtained by such methods. Nor should it recognize a certificate of election obtained in a State where real questions have been raised as to the result of an election, relating to the prima facie right to the seat.

If the State law fails to provide a method for a determination of like questions before a certificate of election is issued, this then would appear to clearly indicate that the House should provide a proper course to be followed in the State before the State officers issue the certificate, or should itself not shrink from exercising this high constitutional duty to make such a determination. A failure in the instant case to make a decision on the merits and to answer the questions therein raised, will just as effectively close the door to any future appeal to the tribunal of original as well as final jurisdiction in such matters as does the State's failure to provide a method for determining such questions, in the State election code. No method will then be available anywhere.

It must be more than a coincidence that of the few States which do not have such laws, 3 have had at least 1 or 2 congressional districts in which questions have been raised and in most, a contested election has ensued. Something is lacking when such a condition is reflected in this 85th Congress in only this limited group of States. Further, it must be more than a coincidence that in the congressional delegations of these States the Republican Party has the greatest majority of Representatives and controls the voting machinery. Is it not also singular that in all congressional districts in this group of States in which contests arose, only Democrats are contestants in such matters? No Republican has properly raised such issues. Apparently the Republican candidates benefited so thoroughly by irregular practices engaged in these districts that they were not inclined to complain. We read in the sworn testimony in this very case now under consideration by the House that as long as the Republican election organization in that district can control the absentee ballots that no Democrat can possibly be elected. This certainly appears to be very true. Democratic candidates in such districts have been appealing in vain thus far to the House of Representatives for relief from this situation and are actively seeking, yea, imploring this House, to grant relief to them as well as to the voters of such congressional districts who have been defrauded in the election. Such districts are entitled to have the man they elected seated as a Member of this House. The party holding a seat obtained by irregular, fraudulent, or other illegal methods should be at once declared not entitled to the seat in this Congress. This highest of all the constitutional duties imposed upon this House of Representatives must not be allowed to wither away and become ineffective because of an improper decision of the Carter against LeCompte case. This question

is of the highest privilege in the House of Representatives. This House will take the appropriate action to preserve the composition of its membership from being affected by illegal acts of Republican election officials and party workers. on page 22 of the committee Report No. 1626, it is stated that the contestant, Mr. Carter, has the burden of proof:

He has shown many irregularities and violations of the Iowa election laws by numerous election officials in the Fourth Congressional District of Iowa.

The majority report goes on to state that fraud has not been proven. Let us look at the record of the hearing: EIGHT SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF FRAUD (CITED FROM THE SWORN TESTIMONY IN THE CASE OF CARTER V. LECOMPTÉ

MAHASKA COUNTY

The auditor, Harold Alva Triplett (Republican) testified:

(1) After the polls were closed and the machines sealed, that he brought two absentee ballots as an excuse to break the seals and reopen the machines in the second precinct of the second ward in Oskaloosa in order to make the machines available to the Republican judges in that precinct (p. 30).

(2) That he kept the applications for absent voters ballots and did not send them with the ballots to the counting judge in each precinct in violation of mandatory regulations of the State law, which is that the applications must be in the hands of the counting judges so that the signatures on the applications can be compared with the signatures on the affidavit on the envelope containing the absentee ballot before the counting judges can open the absentee ballot envelope and count the absentee ballot (p. 34).

(3) That he went out of his office to vote absentee voters in violation of the State law (p. 34).

(4) That the county auditor, in making up the ballot that was used in the voting machines, did so illegally and fraudulently with the intention of deceiving the voters, left no space with a locked row of levers between the Republican ticket and the Democratic ticket as required by law, and 209 other voters who wished to vote for Carter were deceived and voted for (blank) under the name of Carter on the machine (p. 49).

(5) That he left the votes for Republican candidates showing on the totals of the machines, which he was required by law to clear and prepare for use at the election on November 6, 1956, (p. 30).

JASPER COUNTY

(6) The Republican auditor in this county testified that the picking of the counting boards was left up to him (p. 164), and that in nine voting precincts he put a majority of Republicans when the law required that there be a majority of Democrats (pp. 161, 162, and 163).

(7) That under his direction all of the ballots were printed for that county in one news office, all with the same type face and the same kind of paper (p. 155). However, in one precinct 33 straight Republican votes were found on ballots with a different kind of paper and a different kind of type facing which had obviously been substituted for other ballots (p. 175).

MONROE COUNTY

(8) Princess Nelson, director of relief for this county, testified as follows: "I always have prided myself on the happy faculty that if I don't want to remember, I don't remember, and if I want to remember I do. All my life I have learned to concentrate, or I don't concentrate. If I don't concen-

trate, I don't know, and if I do concentrate I do, and this I don't concentrate on," referring to her refusal to testify concerning the procedure she used to obtain absentee ballots from Republicans living in the county seat of Monroe County.

During this consideration of the contested election case of Carter against LeCompte, for a seat in the House of Representatives from the Fourth Congressional District of Iowa, it is possible that the Members of the House should weigh this case with a judicial temperament and state of reasoning which this highest of constitutional duties demands of this body. Perhaps we should look into the sculptured faces of the "law-givers of all time," circling the upper level of the Chamber walls, such as Justinian, Suleiman, Blackstone, and George Mason, draftsman of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776, and sponsor of the Bill of Rights as part of the Constitution, and Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom.

Those pallid faces seem to say, "We have given you the finest codes of law ever conceived by the brain of man to protect his liberty, and you have provided your Nation with an exemplary set of statutes, therefore stay clear from any decision making it appear that we shrank from your constitutional duty or disregarded, without cause, your laws, your rules, and your precedents, for some convenient reason." Let us perform this highest of constitutional duties in a fair and impartial manner.

Perhaps the Members of this distinguished body will read the marble plaque, just above the Speaker's rostrum, in the gallery wall, showing on its face the sage remark of Daniel Webster:

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

These are words of wisdom, for the acts of this House will remain after all who are present today have passed away. Let not the intended good acts be interred with their bones, but may they be written on the pages of the Journal of this House.

Knowledge is certainly necessary to a full understanding of the merits of this contest case. Let us, therefore, seek to understand the facts presented therein. For without understanding we cannot apply honor and wisdom. We must see and know that Justice is truth in its most active form. It has been wisely said:

Knowledge is the principal thing, therefore, get knowledge, but with all thy understanding forget not wisdom.

Man is formed for deeds of high resolve, let us for this reason not subvert our precedents, our rules, our laws nor, if you please, our very Constitution. Let us remove this blindfold of association and see the pathway leading to our constitutional duty.

A sordid condition has prevailed in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Iowa, which has weakened the confidence of man in man and has embarrassed the fine citizens of that great district and State.

which I do not think the Congress should vote to establish.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

Is the remaining time yielded back?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time under my control.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield back the remainder of the time under his control?

Mr. KENNEDY. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from California.

All remaining time has been yielded back.

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ELLENDER (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER]. If he were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], are absent on official business.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senators from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH and Mr. PURTELL] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] are necessarily absent. The pair of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] has been previously announced.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent on official business because of duty with the Air Force.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 57, as follows:

YEAS—32

Allott	Dirksen	Martin, Pa.
Barrett	Dworshak	Mundt
Bennett	Flanders	Potter
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Bridges	Hoblitze	Smith, Maine
Butler	Hruska	Smith, N. J.
Capehart	Ives	Thye
Carlson	Knowland	Watkins
Case, S. Dak.	Kuchel	Wiley
Cotton	Lausche	Williams
Curtis	Martin, Iowa	

NAYS—57

Aiken	Hill	Morse
Anderson	Holland	Morton
Beall	Humphrey	Murray
Bible	Jackson	Neuberger
Byrd	Javits	Pastore
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Payne
Case, N. J.	Johnston, S. C.	Proxmire
Chavez	Jordan	Revercomb
Church	Kefauver	Robertson
Clark	Kennedy	Russell
Cooper	Kerr	Saltonstall
Douglas	Langer	Smathers
Eastland	Long	Sparkman
Erlen	Magnuson	Stennis
Fraser	Malone	Symington
Fulbright	Mansfield	Talmadge
Green	McClellan	Thurmond
Hayden	McNamara	Yarborough
Hennings	Monroney	Young

NOT VOTING—7

Bush
Ellender
Goldwater

Gore
Jenner

O'Mahoney
Purtell

So Mr. KNOWLAND's modified amendment was rejected.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Minnesota to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 10589, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 17, 1958.

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 4

Summary of action on general Government matters appropriation bill, 1959

Agency and Item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill	Senate bill	Floor action in lieu of conference
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
The White House Office.....	2,051,970	2,051,970	2,051,970	2,051,970	2,051,970
Special projects.....	1,375,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	400,400	415,400	415,400	415,400	415,400
Bureau of the Budget.....	4,205,000	4,205,000	4,205,000	4,205,000	4,205,000
Council of Economic Advisers.....	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000
National Security Council.....	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Office of Defense Mobilization.....	2,214,000	2,420,000	2,214,000	2,235,000	2,235,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	50,000	57,500	57,500	57,500	57,500
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	11,521,370	11,874,870	11,668,870	11,739,870	11,739,870
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Emergency fund for the President, national defense.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,275,000	1,000,000
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Construction of memorials and cemeteries.....	1,250,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....	2,500,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	(3)	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
CORREGIDOR-RATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	44,000				
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$ 570,000	\$ 565,000	\$ 515,000	\$ 565,000	\$ 565,000
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000
Total.....	16,010,370	15,814,870	15,558,870	14,954,870	15,679,870

¹ Together with the unobligated balance on June 30, 1958.

² Language only.

³ Allocation of \$200,000 from emergency fund.

⁴ Plus \$265,000 from war claims fund.

⁵ Plus \$85,000 from war claims fund.

to the bill (H. R. 10589) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes"; and

That the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2 and 3 to said bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The President, as to Senate amendments Nos. 2 and 3, the purpose of the amendments was to provide \$1 million for the emergency fund for the President without having to appropriate the full amount in new authorization. In view of the action of the House in disagreeing to these amendments, and since the exact amount of the unobligated balance on June 30 is uncertain, I move that the Senate recede from amendments Nos. 2 and 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table showing the summary of action on the General Government matters appropriation bill for 1959.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3974) to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuses in the administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, to provide standards with respect to the election of officers of labor organizations, and for other purposes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I offer my amendment 6-12-58-X and ask that it be stated for the information of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 24, between lines 24 and 25, it is proposed to insert the following new subsection:

(f) Every election conducted by a labor organization for the purpose of selecting its constitutional officers or its convention delegates shall be supervised, including the counting and tabulation of the votes and the certification of the results, by a membership election board which represents all factions in contest in such election and which is composed of individuals none of whom are, at the time they are serving on such board, candidates for office in such election or officers or employees of the labor organization conducting the officer or delegate election or of any national or international labor organization of which it is an affiliate or constituent unit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota is recognized. How much time does the Senator yield to himself?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I would be happy to yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield me a few minutes? Because of my feeling that details such as this should not be written into legislation, I shall not support the amendment, but at the same time I want to have as good an amendment as possible, one carrying out the Senator's intention. I will offer a perfecting amendment in a moment, but first I should like to make a statement as to why I think the perfecting amendment is necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I will be glad to take time on this side, if the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] will yield me 5 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to invite attention to the word "factions" in line 6 of the amendment. I am going to offer a perfecting amendment concerning that word. I have talked to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], about this matter. We are in agreement that the Senate ought to accept a perfecting amendment. I should like to tell the Senate why I

think the perfecting amendment is necessary.

What are "the factions in contest in such election," as the word is used? The word is ambiguous.

Suppose there is 1 opposition candidate who is supported by 2 factions? Must both of those factions be represented on the election board?

Suppose the union bylaws provide for the counting of votes for each office separately. Are all of the "factions" to be represented at the counting for all offices, or only those for which the particular factions have candidates?

"If all the 'factions' are required to be present at the count for all offices, what would happen if there were several dozen involved? How could they all participate?"

What are the rights of the "factions" as to the supporting written candidates?

Those are some of the problems which I think will be very difficult of interpretation by the Secretary of Labor.

I hope Senators will not forget the effect of the amendment. Although the Senator proposes an amendment on page 24, line 24, it nevertheless relates to section 302, in addition. Section 302 is the enforcement section, involving violations under section 301. The consequences would be very serious. Under section 302 a whole election can be set aside, and the union could find itself in a very serious difficulty, because somebody might say, "I was in a 'faction' and I was not appointed on the counting board."

Therefore, I have suggested to the Senator from South Dakota a perfecting amendment on line 5 of his amendment, on page 1, after the word "board" to strike out "which represents all factions in contest" and substitute the words "composed of at least one designated representative of each candidate."

I assume what the Senator from South Dakota is seeking to do is to assure that each candidate will be represented on the counting board so that there can be no question as to whether the ballots are properly counted.

Later I shall say something about my other objections to the amendment, but I think if the amendment is to be adopted, the perfecting amendment should be agreed to, and I offer it to my friend.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I have discussed the revised language proposed by the Senator from Oregon, and I believe he is correct in feeling that the perfecting amendment would tend to clarify the purpose I had in mind in offering the amendment, so I modify my amendment accordingly.

As to the amendment itself, as modified, while to me the words "factions in contest" mean the same thing as having equal representation for candidates in an election, I agree with the Senator from Oregon that spelling it out precisely will make certain that what we are trying to achieve will be achieved. All this amendment does, as modified in conformity with the suggestion of the Senator from Oregon, is to guarantee to every member of a union in every election for union officers that every candi-

date for election shall be entitled to have his representative present at the counting of the ballots. Every Member of the United States Senate naturally insists that his supporters or his party be represented at the counting in his precinct or ward.

It is equally logical to expect that that type of fair play should occur in a union. In most unions it does. In the good unions, the practice is already operative under their constitutions; but in some unions such as our committee has been called upon to investigate, in which those in control are perpetuating themselves in power for purposes of thievery or some other malicious practice, obviously that is not the custom. I think Senators should vote to provide for the rank and file members of labor unions the same rules of fair play and honest counting that each of us insists upon for himself.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MUNDT. Certainly.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I think the author of the amendment has a commendable purpose, but one particular question disturbs me, and I should like to ask the Senator about it, if I may.

Mr. MUNDT. I shall be glad to have the Senator do so.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Is it the thought of the author of the amendment that if, for example, Communists are a fashion within a union, the Communists should be assured of representation on the counting board, to assure that all his votes, such as they may be, will be counted?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes. I certainly believe that in the highly unlikely event that the Communists should have a candidate for some union office, whether he is a Communist or not, under our concept of democracy he is entitled to have a watcher present to determine a fair count. I believe that the way to defeat a Communist is to vote against him, not to steal the election at the ballot box.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Let us assume that instead of nominating one candidate, the Communists within a union decide to nominate a plethora of candidates who are sympathetic to their particular ideology; whereas the patriotic candidate, if we may so refer to him, for the union leadership is only one person. Does that mean that the counting board would have only one representative of the patriotic candidate, and that every one of the so-called Communist candidates would have one representative on the board? If that were the case, they could dominate the counting board. How would the Senator's amendment prevent such a situation?

Mr. MUNDT. In that type of union there is no democratic process available that will keep the Communists from controlling the union. But my amendment would provide the patriotic forces with one more representative at the election board than they would otherwise have in the union so completely peopled with Communists as the one the Senator from Oregon envisages.

Public Law 85-468
85th Congress, H. R. 10589
June 25, 1958

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

General Govern-
ment Matters
Appropriation
Act, 1959.

72 Stat. 220.

72 Stat. 221.

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

63 Stat. 4.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; expenses of attendance at meetings; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,051,970.

60 Stat. 810.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, The White House Office", for administrative services.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, \$415,400.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810. For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$400); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); not to exceed \$110,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$4,205,000.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 23.
72 Stat. 221.
72 Stat. 222. For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$400); not exceeding \$15,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$375,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810. For expenses necessary for the National Security Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work related to the activity of the Council; \$700,000.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810. For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobilization, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,285,000, of which \$185,000 shall be available for the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*, That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 CFR, 1953
Supp. p.64.
60 Stat. 810. For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; \$57,500.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to 72 Stat. 222, law during the Eighty-fifth Congress, second session, and Eighty- 72 Stat. 223. sixth Congress, first session, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions; not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$10,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for travel expenses.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation, \$750,000.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed \$11,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment of aliens; \$650,000, of which \$85,000 shall be derived only from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June 30, 1959.

60 Stat. 810.

72 Stat. 223.
72 Stat. 224.

62 Stat. 1247.
50 USC app.
2012.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$375,000.

60 Stat. 810.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at \$1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$1,950.

60 Stat. 810.

Citizenship requirements.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section

shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase or construction of any office building, without specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any department or agency of the United States Government or by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*, That said circular may be amended or changed during such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than January 31, 1959, of the operations of this order upon all departments, agencies,

Exceptions.

Living quarters allowances.

46 Stat. 818.

72 Stat. 224.

72 Stat. 225.

60 Stat. 1026;

69 Stat. 27.

22 USC 1131.

22 USC 801
note.

Senate
disapproval
of personnel.

USCA and
Lifetime
Federal
Digest.

Administrative
expenses.

59 Stat. 597.

60 Stat. 810.

Office
building.

Budget
Circular A-45.

Report to
Congress.

and corporations of the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

Foreign
credits.
31 USC 724.

72 Stat. 225.
72 Stat. 226.

SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

60 Stat. 754.

Publicity or
propaganda.

SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

Short title.

SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1959"

Approved June 25, 1958.

